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VICK'S MAGAZII

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THE ENJOYABLE FARM HOME NUMBER



NOVEMBER 1908

VICK'S MAGAZINE COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO, U.S.A.



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By James Vick

Vick's Magazine

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY VICK'S MAGAZINE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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CHARLES E. GARDNER, DANSVILLE, N.Y., DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING

To Subscribers. This Paragraph when marked in blue pencil is notice that the time for which your subscription is paid, ends with this issue. It is also an invitation to renew promptly, for while Vice's Magazine will be sent for a short period after the expiration of paid-up subscriptions it should be understood that all subscriptions are due in advance and we cannot allow your subscription to become more than four months in arrears. Order blank for renewal inclosed for your convenience.

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To Our Contributors. All manuscripts, drawings or photographs sent on approval to this magazine should be addressed to the Editor, James Coursen Bartholf, 110 La Salle Ave., Chicago, with stamps enclosed for their return if not found acceptable.

THE beautifully embellished title page of the November Vick's presents a most exquisite prose poem from the facile pen of Miss Clara Morris, the world-famed actress-author. Her beauteous "Ruth" will live in literature as one of the most eloquent tributes ever paid to that heroine of the most fascinating Bible romance ever told. This charming article by Miss Morris is

A FITTING INTRODUCTION

to our "Enjoyable Farm Home" number, replete throughout with entertaining and helpful information of utmost interest to all who love the old farm home-and who does not? Description of the great national movement for rural welfare; suggestion, showing how all may unite for the attainment of this end; Thanksgiving thoughts, stories, sketches, and poems, and timely home departments, all combine to make this issue of Vick's Magazine one of the finest numbers ever gotten out by this company.

AMONG OTHER FEATURES

Of special interest may be mentioned the most excellent article on the vastly important subject, "Improvement of Conditions Affecting Country Life," consisting of excerpts from the eloquent address delivered by President Theodore Roosevelt at the Semi-Centennial of the Michigan Agricultural College. Still another notable article is a splendid story, "Thanksgiving at Hornacres," by one of the nation's truly " grand old men," the

REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE

the venerable chaplain of the United States Senate. "Consolidation of Country Schools" is the subject of a most timely and excellent article by Hon. O. J. Kern, admittedly the most successful and widely-known county superintendent in the world

FICTION FEATURES STRONG

In addition to the splendid story by Dr. Hale, will be found a charmingly written, bright, and witty sketch of farm life by Mr. Burritt Hamilton; an exceptionally pleasing farm home story by Mrs. L. D. Avery Stuttle, and the three splendid serials now running in Vick's.

"XMAS 'ROUND THE WORLD"

Will be the theme of Vick's December issue, which will prove a most worthy successor to our "Enjoyable Farm Home" number. On the title page will appear a beautifully illustrated Christmas Symphony, written by one of the nation's most distinguished orators. The name of the author cannot yet be announced, but our patrons may rest assured that he will be a person known 'round the world. Another most pleasing feature of the Christmas number will be an interesting symposium, consisting of short articles by well-known travelers, missionaries, and other able writers, describing how Christmas is observed in various lands and climes. This issue will also contain a vivid description of Bethlehem of Judea, where Christmas day first dawned, as seen a few years before his death by

IRA D. SANKEY

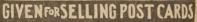
The greatest gospel singer of modern times. The article will be illustrated by a fine view of the village of Bethlehem as it is today, from a photograph taken by Mr. Ira Alan Sankey.

GOOD THINGS TO COME

The Publishers of Vick's Magazine are planning for 1909 the twelve best numbers they have ever issued, and twelve numbers, too, never before equaled by any other magazine of our class. The first four numbers of the new year will be indeed, "A Splendid Quartette," the first of which will be a "Conservation" number, the second "The Orchard Bountiful," the third "The Home Garden," and the fourth "The Farm Beautiful."



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VICK'S MAGAZINE

VOLUME XXXIV No. 8 VICK'S MAGAZINE COMPANY, CHICAGO 50 CENTS A YEAR; THREE YEARS \$1.00

NOVEMBER 1908



HEY are so sweet, so tender, and so grave—these women of the East. There is a thrill of magic in their very names. True, the Holy Mother, isolated by her glory and her grief, is too sacred to approach—save on our knees, but the other Marys-Martha, Ruth, Naomi, Esther,-and the rest, truly they form a gracious and lovely group.

"No, I do not love them,-they are too far away!" a young lass petulantly cried to me. "Ah!" I said, "you must go to them, approach them gently and with reverence. You may not rise in the busy marts of men today and call upon them loudly to stand forth! they will not obey. They were creatures who sought the shadows of the gateways, the colonnades,

the vines; women who walked veiled and were ever silent in public places. Therefore, seek you the shadows, too, and in some quiet place call upon them with tender insistence; and these dear Bible women will raise their broad lids heavy with dark lashes, and on their grave lips may dawn the slow, mysterious smile, the riddle of whose meaning each of us must solve—as conscious power, patient grief, or tender love. Before long each woman will develop a personality, and we will feel as sure of the haughty and imperial loveliness of Esther as we are of the sunburned, Hebe beauty of Ruth, or the willowy, wide-eyed Mary, sister of that active anxious Martha, who was so tenderly rebuked by the blessed Master."

"For whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people and thy god my god."

If reaching us across the ages and through the cold medium of type, these words still have power to move the heart, what must have been their effect when they sprang warmly from the loyal heart and lovely lips of that fair Ruth-most human and most approachable of all Bible women?

"The Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." And these world-moving protestations were not addressed to a lover or a husband, but to an old and sorrowing woman. Can you not see the group standing outside the walls, by the dusty roadside? Naomi, tall and lean and strong, gray hair banding her care-lined forehead, a burning light in her fierce dark eyes, for there is

wild cries-since she, a widow, has lost both her sons, and now, stricken with sorrow, takes her sad way back to her own land from which famine had driven her years before. But by her side stand two Moabitish women, both young, both widowed, since they were the wives of Naomi's dead sons. Both are tearful, both have followed so far the mother-in-law whom they love. But she has entreated them to return, each to her mother, till they may find rest in a husband's home. And one, a little too full and loose of lip, somewhat wavering of eye, hesitates, while the other, supple, straight, and strong, hesitates not at all. Her veil falls away undraped, almost to her feet. She weeps, but with her head well up and resolution stamped upon every feature of her beautiful young face, whose flashing eyes and rich coloring of lip and cheeks makes her look like a damask rose. And so we recognize these women at once, "for Orpha kissed her mother-in-law (and left her), but Ruth clave to her."

It was a wonderful proof of devotion to leave her own people, her gods, her country, to follow and serve the mother of her dead husband. What a story of homely, happy family life is suggested by Naomi's words to her daughters-in-law! "The Lord deal kindly with you, as ye have dealt with the dead and me!" Ruth must have loved her young husband passionately indeed, to feel so tender an affection for the woman who hore him. So they journeyed together back to Bethlehem, Naomi's old home, where she cried out to the pitying friends of other days, "Call me not Naomi, but Mara, for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full and the Lord hath brought me back empty."

Poor Naomi was forgetting for the moment the lovely daughter who had followed her, and who, finding that the barley harvest was beginning, went forth to glean in the fields, that she and Naomi might have some grain to parch and eat. It is very easy to sit in a cushioned seat and read of gleaning; but try it for just fifteen little minutes. Crouch or kneel in the open field beneath the blazing sun. Reach out and gather from the stubble with smarting, wounded fingers the few scattered heads of grain the reapers have left in their wake, and after that you will better appreciate Ruth's labor in the field of Naomi's mighty kinsman, Boaz-better appreciate the quality of the beauty that could survive under such circumstances, and in a crowd of damsels at once attract the eye of the master, coming to overlook the harvesting. And what a pretty touch of sentiment is in that order of Boaz's, to his young men reapers: "Let her glean even among the sheaves and reproach her not, and let fall also some of the handfuls of purpose for her, that she may glean them."

He cautioned her, too, against going to any other field than his, and advised her to keep close to his damsels as she worked. So when the day was over, Ruth beat out the grain from her gleaning, and, tying it in an end of drapery, returned, weary but triumphant, to the city and Naomi,

And when the latter had learned that chance had led Ruth into the field of Boaz, her powerful kinsman, who had taken knowledge of the stranger, too, the match-making spirit awoke in her and a great hope sprang up in her heart. when Boaz has taken lovely Ruth to wife, what a moment came to Naomi! when, with towering pride and exquisite tenderness, she lays in her own bereft bosom that tiny Obed, who is Ruth's son, and proclaims herself his nurse! Obed, of whom the neighbors say to Naomi: "He shall be unto thee a restorer of thy life and a nourisher of thine old age, for thy daughter-in-law, which loveth thee-which is better to thee than seven sons-hath borne him!"

Improvement of Conditions Affecting Country Life

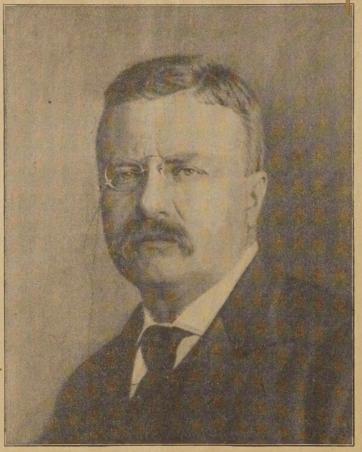
BY PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

HERE is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as that of the wage-worker who does manual labor, and that is the tiller of the soilthe farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country we should realize this and should prize our country population. When this nation began its independent existence it was a nation of farmers. The towns were small and were for the most part mere sea-coast trading and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture, and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population, and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECT-ING RURAL POPULATIONS.

Yet it would be idle to deny that in the last half century there has been in the eastern half of our country a falling off in the relative condition of the tillers of the soil, although signs are multiplying that the nation has waked up to the danger and is preparing to graple effectively with it. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and the Potomac there has been on the whole an actual shrinkage of this section of the farming population since the civil war. In the states of this section there has been a growth of population-in some an enormous growth-but the growth has taken place in the cities, and especially in the larger cities. This has been due to certain economic factors, such as the extension of railroads, the development of machinery, and the openings for industrial success afforded by the unprecedented growth of cities. The increased facility of communication has resulted in the withdrawal from rural communities of most of the small, widely distributed manufacturing and commercial operations of former times, and the substitution therefor of the centralized commercial and manufacturing

The chief offset to the various tenuencies which have told against the farm has hitherto come in the rise of the physical sciences and their application to agricultural practices or to the rendering of country conditions more easy and pleasant. But these contravening forces are as yet in their infancy. As compared with a few decades ago, the social or community life of country people in the East compares less well than it formerly did with that of the dwellers in cities. Many country communities have lost their social coherence, their sense of community interest. In such communities the country church, for instance, has gone backward both as a social and a religious factor. Now, we cannot too strongly insist upon the fact that it is quite as unfortunate to have any social, as any economic falling off. It would be a calamity to have our farms occupied by a lower type of people than the hard-working, self-respecting, independent



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

and essentially manly men and working women who have hitherto constituted the most typically American, and on the whole the most valuable element in our entire nation. Ambitious native-born young men and women who now tend away from the farm must be brought back to it, and therefore they must have social, as well as economic opportunities. Everything should be done to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers. There should be libraries, assembly halls, social organizations of all kinds. The school building and the teacher in the school building should, throughout the country districts, be of the very highest type, able to fit the boys and girls not merely to live in but thoroughly to enjoy and make the most of the country. The country church must be revived. All kinds of agencies, from rural free delivery to the bicycle and the telephone, should be utilized to the utmost; good roads should be favored; everything should be done to make it easier for the farmer to lead the most active and effective intellectual, political, and economic life.

There are regions of large extent where all this, or most of this, has already been realized; and while this is perhaps especially true of great tracts of farming country west of the Mississippi, with some of which I have a fairly intimate personal knowledge, it is no less true of other great tracts of country east of the Mississippi. In these regions the church and the school flourish as never before; there is a more successful and more varied farming



industry; the social advantages and opportunities are greater than ever before; life is fuller, happier, more useful, and though the work is more effective than ever, and in a way quite as hard, it is carried on so as to give more scope for well-used leisure. My plea is that we shall all try to make more nearly tiniversal the conditions that now obtain in the most favored localities.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

It is true that agriculture in the United States has reached a very high level of prosperity; but we can not afford to disregard the signs which teach us that there are influences operating against the establishment or retention of our country life upon a really sound basis. The overextensive and wasteful cultivation of pioneer days must stop and give place to a more economical system. Not only the physical but the ethical needs of the people of the country districts must be considered. In our country life there must be social and intellectual advantages as well as a fair standard of physical comfort. There must be in the country, as in the town, a multiplication of movements for intellectual advancement and social betterment. We must try to raise the average of farm life, and also try to develop it so that it shall offer exceptional chances for the exceptional man.

A WORD REGARDING THE FARMER'S

FAMILY.

And most important of all, I want to say a special word on behalf of the one who is too often the very hardest worked laborer on the farm-the farmer's wife. Reform, like charity, while it should not end at home, should certainly begin there; and the man, whether he lives on a farm or in town, who is anxious to see better social and economic conditions prevail throughout the country at large, should be exceedingly careful that they prevail first as regards his own womankind. I emphatically believe that for the great majority of women the really indispensable industry in which they should engage is the industry of the home. There are exceptions, of course; but exactly as the first duty of the normal man is the duty of being the home-maker, so the first duty of the normal woman is to be the homekeeper; and exactly as no other learning is as important for the average man as the learning which will teach him how to make his livelihood, so no other learning is as important for the average woman as the learning which will make her a good housewife and mother.

The best crop is the crop of children; the best products of the farm are the men and women raised thereon; and the most instructive and practical treatises on farming, necessary though they be, are no more necessary than the books which teach us our duty to our neighbor, and above all to the neighbor who is of our own household.

No outside training, no co-operation, no government aid or direction can take the place of a strong and upright character; of goodness of heart combined with clearness of head, and that strength and toughness of fiber necessary to bring success from a rough workaday world. Nothing outside of home can take the place of home. The school is an invaluable adjunct to the home, but it is a wretched substitute for it. The family relation is the most fundamental, the most important of all relations. No leader in church or state, in science or art or industry, however great his achievement, does work which compares in importance with that of the father and the mother, "who are the first of sovereigns and the most divine of priests."

Homes of Rural America

By BURRITT HAMILTON



OUNT VERNON and Monticello have contributed lasting dignity to the tillage of the soil. Horace Greeley and Will Carleton have given American agriculture a literature of its own. Even in the North, the progressive American farmer raises two crops each year. One crop he sows in the fields; the other he sows by the fireside. One crop he reaps in summer and fall;

the other in the eternal future. The peach blossoms fade, the red clover turns to dingy brown, the buckwheat bows before the frost; but the everlasting flowers of the mind are perennial.

Of course, the house part of the American home varies in architecture from Doric to dugout, but the average rural home is large enough to hold hospitable hearts. The type is a plain frame structure, having green outside blinds, and often painted white. The two-story "upright," with the single-story "lean-to," seems to prevail. The form is of little consequence. The front yard is large enough so that the children have no need to climb to the roof of the house to get sunburned. The garden behind the house is of sufficient size to maintain onions, beets, lettuce, sweet-corn, popcorn, tomatoes, beds of asters, dill, asparagus, and an occasional cat fight. Beside the garden is the poultry-yard, where the crowing, feathered weather-prophet speculates on the proximity of chicken haws and storms. I will not enter upon the details of the unsanitary pig-sty, except to suggest that there is usually room for more pigs and much improvement.

Off to one side is the horse-barn, and some shortsighted husbandmen spend more money for one horse than for the comfort of their wives or the education of their children. No wonder that, to borrow an illustration from Lincoln, such men as these "cover their building with lightning-rods to protect their guilty souls from the wrath of an angry God."

Cow-sheds, usually adjacent to the barn, are of as many shapes, colors, and conditions of depravity as are the cows themselves. There is the sway-backed cow-shed, the rib-exposing cow-shed, the bob-tailed cow-shed, and the cow-shed that needs the delicate service of the curry-comb. No wonder that cows sometimes become outlaws, and jump the garden fence for a delicious tast of onions.

A farmer who is progressive enough to keep sheep is usually conscientious enough to maintain a decent place for them. There seems to be an elevating influence about a sheep, not possessed by pigs or cows. It may arise from Scriptural associations; it may arise from the price of wool.

It seems proper to mention all these outbuildings, for they are usually noticeable, in one way and another, from the house. In fact, in the case of a few farmers, who are a disgrace to their calling from an ethical standpoint, the outbuildings are made the central feature of the home.

The successful farmer of today is a business man, not a "hayseed;" he knows more than ninety-nine per cent of the lawyers, although he does not pretend to. In his home there are the usual conveniences of modern life. Like the late Governor Luce, of Michigan, he builds a bath-room, and then arranges the rest of the house around it. In the lives of his children there is time for pleasure, culture, and romance.

Romance? Yes, in a mild form. You see, in the particular case in point, the dinner-bell was to blame. Had it not rung, twenty men would not have ceased work simultaneously; the thresher engine would not have set up its demoniac noontime shriek; the strip-faced Clydesdale would not have attempted to combine the inconsistent vocations of draft-horse and ballet-dancer; the boyish driver

would have had no occasion to seem like Alexander conquering Bucephalus. But the bell spoke, the whistle answered, the horse reared, and, to the fresh little gingham-gowned girl standing behind the porch-shading morning-glories, the driver became a classic. It mattered not that his uniform was blue jeans—did not many of the classics wear even less fastidious clothing?

The hungry threshers trooped to the horse-trough, where, by the aid of water and towels, they removed as least one thickness of dust; then, responding to the deacon's "Come on, boys," followed him into the spacious dining-room of the great square farm-house.

The table was characteristic of its class: for, be it known, in threshing time the housewife, usually assisted by neighbors, seeks to acquire fame for her culinary skill. The table could hardly be called a work of art, yet there were flowers, boquets of larkspur, petunias, marigolds, and blume-like aspara-The only boquet that the hungry hands noticed especially was the boquet of celery. There were substantial dishes in abundance, platters of roasted beef, century-old blue china dishes, heaped with boiled ham; tureens of gravy; dishes of steaming sweet-corn; snow-capped mountains of mashed potato, with a miniature avalanche of golden butter coasting down its precipitous side; bread, home made and worth eating; crisp cookies, freckled with English currants; pumpkin pie, with filling two inches in thickness; doughnuts, rolled in fine sugar until they resembled the pearly knobs of the gates of paradise; frosted cake, peaches, plums, grapes, pears-all fresh and sweet and unornamented by the flies that dwell in the kitchens of city restaurants.

Among others, the conqueror of the recent Bucephalus shuffled into the room. He was an awkward one-hundred-and-eighty-pounder, a member of the church choir, and a graduate of the district (Concluded on Page Twenty-Eight.)



T is doubtful if any other one betterment effecting social life in rural communities has done so much to improve conditions there existing as has the establishment by the United States government of the rural free delivery. In com-

pliance with legislation a short time before, the work of establishing rural delivery routes was begun under the second administration of President Grover Cleveland during the closing months of 1896 and the first two months of 1897. This service was first established as an experiment and was continued as such by the express terms of the appropriations made by Congress for its support until the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902. By the terms of the postooffice appropriation act of that year it was formally adopted as a permanent feature of the postoffice department.

The wise action of Congress in thus making rural delivery permanent was enacted during the winter of 1901-2, and was based upon the workings of the system during the preceding five years; and no doubt the report on this subject of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, issued November 25, 1901, had much to do in bringing about the favorable legislation that followed. In said report he outlined the advantages of rural free delivery thus convincingly:

"The policy of rural delivery is no longer a subject of serious dispute. It has unmistakably vindicated itself by its fruits. If the financial results are still undetermined and require greater experience and more complete data before a conclusive judgment can be pronounced, the practical benefits and the popular appreciation and demands have been de-

Rural Free Delivery By J. B. COURSEN

cisively demonstrated. It has been made plain that this service is a potent educational force; that it brings agricultural life into far closer relations with the active business world; that it keeps the farmer in daily touch with markets and prices; that it advances general intelligence through the increased circulation of legitimate journals and periodicals, stimulates correspondence, quickens all interchanges, promotes good roads, enhances farm values, makes farm life less isolated and more attractive, and unites with other wholesome influences in checking and changing the hitherto prevailing current from country to city. The national value of these advantages is incalculable. They are not theoretical, but real, direct, and immediate. In diffusing them the beneficent agency of the government is brought into the daily presence and thought of the people. A service which has within three years wrought such a great improvement in the conditions of rural life cannot be halted. It must go on until it shall be fully completed.

"A closer consideration of the material interests involved enforces this conclusion. On an average there are 125 families on a route. Under the old system they traveled from two to four miles in going to the postoffice. If the cost in time and other factors be reckoned at 10 cents a day for each family, it is clearly a moderate estimate. That made an aggregate of \$12.50 a day. The government can deliver the mail at the doors of all for \$2. Why shouldn't it do so and save them the larger burden? Extend the calculation to the whole country. There are about 4,000,000 families dependent on the rural service. The aggregate cost to them of going to the postoffice reaches an enormous sum. The gov-

ernment can carry the postoffice to them for a fraction of the amount. Under such circumstances the claim to the service becomes irresistible. It is the business of the government to deliver the mails as far as practicable. The apprehended obstacles to rural delivery have largely vanished with actual experience, and the manifest advantages, now clearly shown, urge the full development of the policy."

It is putting the case mildly to state that the growth of rural delivery has been phenominal. During the first fiscal year this system was partially in operation, eighty-three carriers were employed and \$14,840 was expended, though Congress had provided \$40,000 for this purpose. The next year 148 men were employed and \$50,241 expended. Since then the extension of this service has gone forward by leaps and bounds, until, according to the last annual report of the postmaster general, it shows that a splendid army of 37,582 men are engaged in the rural delivery service, and that the last annual appropriation for this service was the princely sum of \$28,350,000.

In a recent report the superintendent of the rural free delivery pays this splendid and well merited tribute to the rural carriers of the country:

"As a class there are no more faithful employes in the government service than the great army of rural carriers. They perform their duties with great fidelity, sometimes under most trying circumstances, especially during the seasons of the year when the weather is severe and in sections where the roads are poor and the country is rough. The total separations from the rural service for cause constitute less than one-half of 1 per cent of the force. This record excels that of any branch of our postal service, and it is one of which the rural carriers may feel justly proud."





OU do not know the Horn- Z acres? So much the worse for you. Perhaps, if they should find you very lonely in dear old Boston, on the fourth Wednesday in November next year, they would ask you to They their Thanksgiving. would certainly, if you were a cousin, and that means, if you have one of one hundred and twenty-eight good Mayflower names, or Bay names.

You do not know what a Bay name is? Why, a Bay name is a name of one of the forty thousand people who came over between 1628 and 1640, and landed in

Massachusetts bay. Now do not interrupt again. We do not get on

Dinner—the Thanksgiving dinner was nearly over. The turkeys had been eaten, in part, and the chicken pies, and the Marlboro pies, and the mince pies, and the squash pies, and the nuts and raisins and oranges and grapes and bananas had all been eaten in part, though enough was left for tomorrow. And the children, at their table, set in the large parlor, which opens into the dining-room by a folding-door, had answered the questions old Dr. Hornacre put, as to their genealogy.

"Walter, who is your father and who is your mother?"

Walter (answering): My father is John Hornacre,

and my mother was Alice Ingham."
Grandpapa: "Alice, who was Alice Ingham's father?

Florence: "He was Edward Throop Ingham." Grandpapa: "James, who was her mother?" James: "She was Mary Stilling Brown."

And so on and on, till all in both rooms, at both tables, were screaming and laughing and contradicting and replying together, when Grandfather Hornacre said:

"William, who was Alice Ingham's mother's father's mother's father's mother?" And William, who "knew no more nor the dead," replied:

"She was the Lady Jane Grey, youngest daughter of Queen Elizabeth and William the Conqueror." Then Mrs. Pierpont Hornacre, at whose house

"Grandpapa, I shall fine you for making such a row. All come into the blue parlor, and grandpapa or great-grandpapa shall tell us all how he first met your grandmamma. They must tell it so that Polly there may tell it to her grandchildren in the year 2001."

And we all went into the blue parlor.

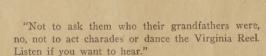
this feast took place, rose and said:

Grandpapa is really very modest. And all he would say at first was that they all knew the story. And it proved that only a part of the second generation knew it and that they probably knew it wrong. Then he warmed a little toward compliance, though he said, to the great amusement of the rest, that he hated to talk about himself so much. But he did add, as if by accident, that all this happened because he was carrying out on one particular Thanksgiving his own custom.

"What was the custom, grandpapa, what was the

"You had better ask what is the custom," said grandpapa. "I had held to it seven years, and I shall hold to it sixty more.

"What is the custom, then?" said Lucy.



"The dumb man's burdens still increase," muttered Hugh, who had been raging inwardly at these interruptions.

Dr. Hornacre went on: "Two little folks joined in. It takes two to make the custom. These were fresh from the County Clare, and if I had asked who their grandfather was, they would have said, 'We came straight from Brian Bo-roihme.'

"Well, what was the custom? Grandpapa," said Cuthbert, "I believe you want to get away from it."

Grandpapa looked conscious, but he went boldly on. "I was 25 years old," said he. "It was seven years since I came to Boston, and I began the custom the very year I came. You see I lived in a little hall bedroom at Miss Willoughby's, and I had not been a week in Boston when Thanksgiving came. It did seem a little hard that first week. At home I was the fifth of nine children, that happy place in a family, where you can 'tag arter' the first four and do all the errands for the last four. And here in Boston where I knew nobody but the office people, I had not even the office to go to, when Thanksgiving came. Miss Willoughby had no other lodger, and they told me that in the cooler I should find a cold chicken and a Marlboro pie. That was pretty hard for my first Thanksgiving away from home. They all went-all the Willoughbys-to Billerica for

"Then it was the 'custom' began. I went to walk. And as I went through the main street, there was a little fellow looking in at Fairbank's window. It was just after Harrison's election, and here was a red log-cabin, which would take to pieces. I asked the little fellow why he did not go in. 'Hain't got no money,' he said. All the same I took him in. I bought the log-cabin and told him to take it home and to remember it was Thanksgiving day. And the

NIGHTFALL

By Viola E. Smith

Softly on the earth descending, Lights and shadows strangely blending,
Comes the night;
While the day, with tireless pinions,
Silently, to new dominions,
Wings her flight.

See the sun, at his departing Golden glances backward darting,
Up the sky;
Then the eastern hills caresses,
With his arms of light, and kisses
Them good-by.

Respite comes to high and lowly; Labor's myriad wheels move slowly, And then stop;
Quietness and peace from heaven,
Blest boons to the weary given,
Seem to drop.

From the sky the stars are peeping. And like angel eyes seem keeping,
A watch there;
Sad ones, finding sweet remission,
Roam in dreams through fields Elysian,
Free from care. glory and joy with which he lugged it off-well, I did not forget them."

"Did he thank you, grandpapa?"

"Well, my dear, perhaps the thanks which can find no words. But for that I did not care. I was sure that he was glad somehow."

Owen was wild to know how it was Harrison's election, it could have been fifty years ago. But Cuthbert punched him, and said something about "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and the others hushed them both, and begged grandpapa to go on.

"I wished he had stayed longer. He looked so like my little Nathan at home that all I wanted was to see his eyes open wide. But he ran away. All the same the 'custom' continued.

"The shops were always open then before meeting on Thanksgiving, and that was the best time. And year in and out I treated myself in this way. There was only one year that we had Thanksgiving at home. And this year that you want to hear about, well, it had been snowing a little, so that I was afraid the children might not be out. Never fear that! As I went up toward Miss Marchant's shop, I saw my little girl, fore-ordained for me. Well, almost with her face glued to the glass-a bigger girl was trying to lead her on. But you could as soon move to the State House.

"The snow was over now, and it was raining. The two were sheltered by a red cotton umbrella, I re-

"What do you see, Polly?" said I. What is in the window?'

"Look there," said the child, hardly turning her face toward me.

"Plaze, sir, she's crazy about it," said the bigger girl. "She came yesterday to see it, and today she has brought me to see it. It is a boat with a red top to the house on it. And see, it's all full of birds and beasts, some on their heads and some on their feet, sir," she added, warming to their intimacy, to her own surprise.

"And the poor little cratur, she has but four cents her father gin her this morning," she added, sadly. "Oh," said I, "four cents goes a good way on Thanksgiving Day. Come in, come in," and with some trouble we shut the umbrella.

Miss Marchant would have known me. But Miss Marchant was not there. No, in the rocking-chair in the back shop there sat a young girl, not a bit like Miss Marchant. No! This was the very prettiest girl--"

"William! You shall not talk such nonsense!" This was the sudden exclamation of dear old Madam Hornacre, who was trying to stop him. But all the granddaughters, and even the great granddaughters, suppressed her, and the old gentleman went on bravely. "the very prettiest girl I had ever seen, or have seen from then till now. She sat with her bonnet on-a brown beaver bonnet. She had what we used to call a pellise on, brown silk it was.

"I bowed to her and said, 'If you please, this little girl wants the Noah's Ark in the window. I want to tell her that on Thanksgiving Day in this shop, Noah's arks cost only four cents.

"I did not wink at so pretty a girl. No! I found it very hard to meet her eyes. But she did not need any winking, I can tell you. As you boys say, 'she caught on' immediately. She smiled at my little wet girl very prettily, and said, 'Of course, my dear, on Thanksgiving morning. Here is one quite new in the paper it came in.'

"Then when she had wrapped it in another paper, she came outside the counter to give it to the delighted child, and gave to her a paper of peppermints, and she said, 'Shem, and Ham, and Japheth have a long voyage, these will keep them warm!

"She came back from the door as they went away, and said, 'How nice that was!' and added, 'If it were my shop, you should not pay me,' as I put the four and six pence in her hand. Then she really thanked me, but she said, 'My aunt has gone home, she left me in charge,' but she added that she must lock the shop, as it was time for meeting. So I had to say good-by.

"Now, you must not laugh, boys and girls, but as I went through Cornhill, sloppy and mushy, in the rain, all the time I felt sure that a great beaver bonnet was behind me, and that blue eyes were looking out of it. But they do say now, that all that time she was walking to Federal Street church. I went to Mr. Malcolm's.

After grandpapa had come so far, he laughed, and dear old Madam Hornacre blushed very prettily behind the great fan which Captain Horace had brought her from Madrid. And Dr. Hornacre said, "That is all the story."

"All! all! It only begins. How do you do it, grandpapa? How? How?" These shouts arose from twenty voices.

Cuthbert, who is a junior, and has a budding moustache, rose from his chair and said, "How? How? I saw a sweet pretty girl in the elevated yesterday, and I shall never, never see her again! Boo! Hoo! Hoo!" And he blubbered with affected tears, seizing his Aunt Jane's handkerchief.

"How?" said grandfather, "why, you see, I sailed in and won." "We see that," said the boy, "but how do you do it?"

"Oh! perhaps grandmamma will tell."

"I will tell nothing," said the dear old lady. But she whispered to Aunt Jane, "You know, as Mrs. Grant said, 'he is so dreadfully sot,' and he would not take no for an answer."

"I had just as lief tell," said Buckminster, "He bought a newspaper-no, an almanac in the shop the next day; and the next he said to her that it was a fine morning; and the next time he said he heard Dr. Malcolm preach the day before. And she said she heard Dr. Channing. And after the sermon, which was on the text, 'work out your own salvation,' they walked home together. And the next Sunday he offered himself as a teacher in the Sun day school. And, six months after, they were published in the First church. And six months and six days after, they were married. And if they had not been married, I do not know where twentythree of us would be at this moment."

And then Lucy Champernoon, who manages such festivals wonderfully well, cried out, "And then they all fell to playing 'Catch as catch can.' Gentlemen and ladies, take your partners."

* * * * *

And little Pierre, who had on his first trousers, ran and secured Madam Hornacre for his partner, and Lucy sat down to the piano and played, "The White Cockade," and they danced a Virginia Reel, one set down; and then it was time for the charades.

And the very first tableau was a shop window with two children looking in; and this was the first syllable in the word-

"ARK-AEOLOGY."

THE MINISTRY OF FLOWERS

By EBEN E. REXFORD

THE IDEAL FARM HOME



HAVE noticed that most men who claim to look upon flowergrowing as strictly woman's work, and who are rather reluctant to acknowledge that they take any interest in the culture of "posies," are rather quick to see that a well-kept yard adds not only to the appearance of a place, but to its selling value as

well. Hardly a home-owner of my acquaintance discourages his wife or children from "fixing up things." He may consider it as beneath his dignity to take part in the work, but he is willing they should go ahead with it, for he knows very well that he will reap the reward of their diligence in the long run. This isn't very complimentary to the man, I am well aware, but it shows that he appreciates the money value there is in making things look well. His family do the work for the love of it, and the pleasure they get out of it. He tolerates it, and perhaps encourages it in a rather noncommittal way, because he sees dollars and cents in it.

I do not propose to advocate the development of the aesthetic features of the home from the standpoint of dollars and cents. I would urge it because I believe it is every one's duty to make home just as pleasant as it can possibly be made. This, for the sake of the family, if not for our own sake. I believe in the gospel of beauty as much as I do in the gospel of the Bible. I believe there is religion in beauty and that it is just this kind of religion that all of us need. It is the religion that appeals to the finer instincts and calls out and develops all the better impulses of our natures. It is the religion that sees back of every tree, and shrub, and flower the God that makes things, the God that plans, and the God that expects us to make the most of every element of good with which He has endowed us. Not only of the elements of good that are within us, but the power for good that we may exert if we live up to the God-given possibilities of every life.

Look back in your own experience and think of the homes that have been made beautiful by shrub and flower, and vine and tree, and then of those that have been neglected, and follow up the lines of those who have gone out from these homes. In nine cases out of ten, I believe I am safe in saying, you will find that those who left pleasant homes behind them have been most successful in life. If not so in a money sense, certainly so in the sense that life has given them more to enjoy, because their early training fitted them for a proper appreciation of the things that are above mere money value.

home, simply because it is a country home, cannot be made very attractive, or, if it could, that it is hardly worth while to expend much effort in making it so, because the result would not attract much attention from the outside world. Here is where a great, a serious, mistake is made. In the first place, there is no reason why a country home should not be made as beautiful as any other home. In fact, there are greater opportunities for making it so. It can be made so, and this with but little expense and not a great deal of work, if one has the will to do it. In the second place, why should we who own the home worry ourselves over the outside world? What matters it to us whether those who are strangers to us see it or not? Home should be for the members of the family, not for the transient visitor. If my home is pleasant to me and those who occupy it with me, what matters it to me what the opinion of the passer-by is? We want to get rid of the idea that we are making home beautiful in order to win the approval of other people. We are, or should be, making it beautiful for the occupants of it. This should be the motive that actuates us in its development, first, last, and always.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions

Shrubs and perennial plants can be transplanted safely this month. Do this as soon as they have completed the work of the season and ripened the year's growth.

In moving a plant aim to disturb its roots as little as possible. Take it up with a large amount of soil adhering to its roots, and handle it so carefully that this will not break apart. If the soil is quite dry, it is a good plan to apply a liberal quantity of water before lifting the plant.

If herbaceous plants are set out take advantage of the opportunity to cut away all the older roots. Plant only the newer and stronger ones. Of course, in making a division, it will be impossible to get along without disturbing all the roots more or less, but generally the roots worth saving will be at one side of the mass, or in such a shape that they can

be separated from the old ones by cutting between

them with a sharp, thin-bladed knife.

Large clumps are benefitted by division, even if all their roots are in, a healthy condition. But don't throw, away the roots you cut off. If you don't want them some neighbor will doubtless be glad to make use of them. Give them to the boys and girls who haven't gardens of their own, but who might be encouraged to attempt them if some one would take interest enough in them to give them plants and

tell them how to grow them. Get a boy or girl interested in flowers and you will have done a deed that will be pretty sure to result in much good later on. We do not fully understand the possibilities in acts of this kind. It is always worth while to sow the seed and trust to the future for a generous harvest.

The frost will have killed the tops of dahlias, cannas, gladioli, and caladium by this time. As long as there is no danger of injury to the roots of the plants from freezing it is well to leave them in the ground. But as soon as the soil begins to freeze on cold nights it is well to dig them. Choose a bright, sunny day for this, if possible. Before lifting the roots lay down some boards in a place fully exposed to the sun, upon which to spread.

Do not cut off the tops of gladioli as you dig the roots. Simply loosen the soil with a spade and lift the corn out by the stalk. Spread the stalks out in a row, with the roots exposed. After the second day cut the stalks off to within six inches of the corm. The stub can be left on until the roots are ready for storing. By that time it will be in a condition to break away from the corm easily. If we attempt to separate root and stalk at digging time we are pretty sure to injure the former.

I would not advise storing the gladiolus in the

cellar. It is generally too damp there. I prefer to put the corms in bags of buckwheat hulls or perfectly dry sawdust, or to wrap them in paper and store in a cool, but frost-proof, closet or room where the atmosphere is free from dampness.

I cut off dahlia tops about six inches above the tubers. I do this as I dig the roots. The roots are spread out in the sun, without attempting to free them from the soil. After a little this will become so dry that it will crumble away from them readily and there will be no danger of breaking the tubers, which are easily injured when first dug. Always aim to get outside the bunch of roots in digging them. If a tuber is broken or cut by the spade throw it away. If this is not done it may decay and comwith which it comes in contact.

If the cellar is a very damp one, it may be advisable to hang the roots up along the ceiling. Watch them well, and as soon as you see indications of mould, remove the affected tubers. By doing this you may save all the rest in the bunch, but neglect to do it and the chances are that you will lose all of them.

The Country Life Commission and its Work

By THE EDITOR



WALTER H. PAGE. EDITOR WORLD'S WORK



GIFFORD PINCHOT,



L. H. BAILEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



HENRY WALLACE.



KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD
PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



OWEVER fiercely the political battle may wage between the different parties and their contending chieftains, all right-thinking men and women who have the public welfare at heart will cordially endorse both the wisdom and the patriotism of

President Theodore Roosevelt's recent action in appointing the Country Life Commission, consisting of the following able and eminent gentlemen:

Professor L. H. Bailey, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman; Mr. Henry Wallace, Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa; President Kenyon L. Butterfield, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; Mr. Gifford Pinchot, United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work, New York.

While President Roosevelt has wisely taken the initiative in naming this commission without awaiting the action of a lethargic and slow-moving Con-

gress, it is no withholding of that meed of praise justly due our chief executive in this matter to state that the happy idea of the appointment of a special commission to study social conditions obtaining in rural communities and to devise ways and means for improving the same, was originally suggested by Hon. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the National Forest Service, surely one of our country's most able, far-seeing, vigilant, courageous, patriotic, and statesman-like public servants—a man who, by his well advised and aggressive efforts to preserve and conserve our great natural resources, has made generations yet unborn greatly his debtor. It is fortunate, indeed, that one of the members of the Country Life Commission is Mr. Pinchot. In view of his being generally regarded as the father of the commission plan, the following from a letter, recently written by Mr. Pinchot and transmitted by him to the editor of this magazine, will be of special interest as showing the purpose and scope of the commission's work:

"How have the agricultural schools and colleges

and the departments of agriculture of state and nation met the situation? Largely by the assertion, in word or in act, that there is only one thing to be done for the farmer. So far as his personal education is concerned they have tried to give him a sound body, a trained mind, and a wise and valiant spirit. But so far as his calling is concerned, they have stopped with the body. They have said in effect: We will help the farmer to grow better crops, but we will take no thought of how he can get the best returns for the crops he grows, or of how he can utilize those returns so as to make them yield him the best and happiest life.

"We have done more, and have done it more effectively, for the farmer along the line of better crops than any other nation. But we have done little, and far less than many other nations, for better business and better living on the farm. Our departments of agriculture should cover the whole field of the farmer's life. It is not enough to touch only one of the three great country problems, even though

(Concluded on page thirty.)

THE ECLIPSE OF THE THORNTONS

By RUTH HAYS

Synorsis.—The physician of a well-to-do city family decrees that the father must go to Colorado for his health, and that the wife and mother must accompany him. As a result, the children move out of the palatial family home and have to seek less pretentious quarters in an undesirable part of the city. A teacher, Miss Prince, boards with the young people and proves a great help to them in the planning of their home life and in devising ways and means for increasing the income of the household. Nan, the oldest sister, plans to do mending as a means of earning money, and each of the older children bravely does his part to help out.

PART II.



V'E got it," said Bob, coming in late one rainy afternoon some weeks later; and Nan laid down her mending, while the three children rushed to see what "it" might be.

"Pooh! only a place to teach in evening school!" scornfully, when he had explained. "I

said Madge scornfully, when he had explained. "I thought it was a fortune at least."

"Fortunes don't grow on every bush, let me tell you, old lady," laughed Bob. "They have to be worked for, like everything else worth having, and this will pay me a dollar and a half an evening. Not

to be sneered at, hey, Nan?"

"No," indeed, it's lovely! I'm only afraid it will be too hard for you, after studying all day." Nan

looked at him anxiously, and Bob laughed again.

"Not for me," he said lightly. "Lots of our fellows do it every winter. It's you that works too hard, Miss, and I almost wish I'd let Grandma Thornton make a seamstress of me, when she wanted to. Then I could have cobbled up ours, and let you devote yourself to the lady professors' mending altogether."

"The lady professors work is easy, thank you, and Madge is learning on ours. She helps me ever so much. Nan smiled at Madge, who spoke up saucily. "And they're not cobbled up either, Mr. Bob! I do 'em fine, don't I Nan?"

"Well, you keep it right up." Bob was in great spirits tonight. It was good to feel that he would be doing something to help the family wheels go round, as he said, "Hullo, Jacky—fishing rod in sight, hey?" for Jacky was standing at attention, heels together and toes turned out at an alarming angle. "Good prough! Modge will heat the density matters and

enough! Madge will beat the dancing masters, yet."

"Oh, he's learning all right," said Madge. "Don't tumble over on your face, Jacky. But, oh Bob! what do you think? Mother wrote to me this time; such a nice letter! And father's lots better—I'll get it for you."

"Mother must be ever so much encouraged." Nan put aside her work, and came over to the fire where Bob stood. "She tells about the place and the scenery this time, which she hasn't before. And she says she wishes she could bottle up a lot of that bracing air to send us."

"We seem to be doing pretty well on the home brew." Bob looked about him at the healthy, happy faces quite paternally. "We do your housekeeping credit, Nan. They don't bother you any, do they? any of them?"

"They're as good as gold," said Nan warmly. "Every single one of them! I've told mother how good Charley is about doing errands and things, and Madge helps a lot. As for Jacky, we couldn't keep house at all without him, could we, Boy Blue? Now let Bob read the letter, for it's supper time, and Miss Prince will be down directly.

"And Mary's making griddle cakes," put in Charley eagerly. "So fire away, Bob, and hurry up!"

In those days Madge confided to Charley as a great secret, her scheme for restoring the family fortunes.

"I'm writing a novel," she whispered mysteriously. "They get an awful lot of money sometimes, for real good ones, you know. I saw the other day about somebody that got fifty thousand dollars just for one book! Of course I wouldn't expect to get that—for a first one—but even if I could get twenty thousand, it would be lovely. I'm going to call it "The Eclipse of the Montmoreneys," I think, but really, you know, it will be all about us—ourselves."

"Well, we ain't stars, nor moons," said Charley. "What do you call it 'Eclipse' for?"

"Why because we've gone into—into obscurity, sort of, and by and by we're coming out again all right, of course!" said Madge indignantly. "You (Cotinued on page thirty-two.)

Consolidation of Country Schools

By HON. O. J. KERN, Superintendent of Schools, Winnebago County, Illinois.



N harmony with the "almost universal tendency to improve country life" are three clearly defined movements to improve the country school conditions to meet the requirements of a more com-

plex civilization. They are as follows:

First-Better material environment for the pupil in the country school. This is seen in the tendency to plant trees and flowers in the school grounds; to improve the school house; the out-door and in-door art movement; libraries, etc.

Second-Enrichment of the course of study, the new education which shall put the country child in sympathy with his environment. A course of train. ing that shall be more practical and at the same

Third—Consolidation of country schools. This is a union of several small, poorly taught schools, to secure greater efficiency in school administration; a more economical use of public money; and a more effective teaching force for country children. third movement will bring greater things with reference to the first two movements than is possible under the single district system. The problem is to get the great body of farmers to realize this.

What is Centralization of Schools?

Centralization or consolidation of schools does not necessarily mean that all of the schools of a township must be combined into one school at the geographical center of the township, regardless of local conditions. There may be a union of three or four districts, making a two-room school, and there may be two or more of such schools in a township. Also small schools may be consolidated with a graded school already established, where conditions are favorable. Complete consolidation of country schools means the union of all the schools of a township into



central graded school. There may be consolidation of schools of two or more townships, as there are now union districts. I visited both kinds in Ohio in October, 1900.

Madison Township, Lake County, Ohio

Madison township represents an excellent illustration of what may be called partial centralization, that is, a grouping of two, three, or four country schools into one without attempting to take all the schools of the geographical center of the township. This method would not be practical because of the shape of Madison township. It is one of the townships along the coast of Lake Erie and is nine miles long and five miles wide. Most of the townships of the

Western reserve are five miles square, while in other parts of the state where centralization is a success, the townships are more than six miles

Consolidation has been in operation in Madison township since 1895. We visited the schools at Unionville and North Madison. Superintendent J. R. Adams, principal of the Union-Madison township, sent me the following data with reference to compartive cost:

- 1. The total cost for the township for educational purposes in 1896 was \$7,555; for 1901 the cost was \$7,243, a saving of \$312 in one year.
- 2. Cost of transportation in 1896 was \$332; for 1901 the cost was \$1,618.
- 3. Incidental expenses for the township in 1896 were \$2,509; for 1901 the incidentals were only \$902.
- Total enrollment in township for 1896 was 390; for 1901 it was 414.
- 5. Per capita cost for education in township in 1896 was, based on the total enrollment for the year, \$1:.36; for 1901 the percapita was \$17.50.

Consolidation in Illinois

Consolidation of country schools has begun in Illinois. Winnebago county has the first one in the state. In April, 1907, districts 90, 91, and 93, of Seward township (town), on petition to the school trustees, were consolidated. A few days later, by a vote of 38 for and 15 against, the people of this consolidated district voted to bond this district for \$7,000 on ten years' time at four per cent to erect a modern school house on a central site. By a vote of 47 for and one against, the people authorized the directors to purchase a site of 3.6 acres of some of the finest farming land in Northern Illinois. The price paid was \$1,000.

(Continued on page nineteen.)







SYNOPSIS .- Sergeant Ruck, of a U. S. infantry corps, stationed at Fort Leavenworth in the early days, has a dcg devotedly attached to him named Tuck. The company was soon removed up the Missouri river to Fort Pierre, near which Indians were encamped. Soon after the change of base, Ruck fell desperately in love with Wyona, a beautiful Indian maiden, thereby incurring the bitter hatred of a daring young Indian.

PART II.

Wyona, a comely squaw of uncertain age, had taken a great fancy to the pale-face warrior in blue uniform and brass buttons, and had given the mitten to an admirer from her own people that she might devote herself entirely to her new object of affection. Shun-ka-has-ka (Long Dog) was the name of her discarded lover, who swore by the great spirit that he would have the scalp of Ruck unless he should make himself scarce and leave Wyona alone. But Buck couldn't see it that way, and de-tied Shun-ka-has-ka to do his worst. Time passed on, and as nothing happened the old sergeant and his Indian love forgot all about their enemy and only lived for each other in their own peculiar way.

One night in November the sergeant, who had just taken an affectionate leave of Wyona, slowly proceeded on his way to his quarters. The moon shone brightly and the leaves were studded with myriads of stars, making everything nearly as distinct and plain as in the daytime. Suddenly an arrow whistled through the air, grazing Ruck's head by an inch, and lodged in a tree on the other side of the road. The sergeant stood motionless for a minute and then coolly pulled the arrow out of the tree and mumbled something which sounded like an oath, and Shun-ka-has-ka continued on his way. Next day he called on Wyona, taking the arrow with him. The squaw at once recognized it as the property of her discarded lover.

Tell you what I'll do, Wyona," said he, after he

Ruck and Tuck

A TALE OF THE PLAINS

By Eugene Wipfler

had quieted her fears for his life; "if you are willing I'll make you my wife according to the ways of the pale-face, and that will hurt him more than an ounce of lead would. What do you say, my girl?"

Of course Wyona was willing, and in the course of a week they were married by the post adjutant.

Tuck became a great favorite with Wyona and was as faithful and devoted to her as he was to his master. Shun-ka-has-ka, after having made his cowardly attempt of assassination and failed, decided to lay his grievance before the head men of his tribe. A meeting was arranged by the chief for the following morning to hear his complaint. Before the assembled warriors Wyona's baffled suitor appeared, proud and confident that he would succeed in convincing them how grievously he had been wronged. He addressed them as follows: "The white man, the eternal enemy of the children of the great spirit, has for years innumerable oppressed, harrassed and exterminated our kindred. He has driven them from the lands of their fathers, so they are unable to hunt the game the great spirit has sent them to subsist upon. He has broken every pledge given the red man, and to crown all he has now come to take away their women, and laughs in the face of him he has despoiled. The pale-face warrior of our great father has invaded the sanctity of our tepees and carried off the betrothed of Shun-ka-has-ka. want the warriors of my tribe to rise in their might and exterminate the enemies of my people. The scalps of the pale-face warrior shall hang on the belt of Shun-ka-has-ka before many moons. I have spoken."

Several young bucks arose after he had finished and pleaded before the assemblage in his favor. The chief, an old man of three score and ten, who had listened attentively to the speeches, commanded silence and replied thus:

"We have heard the words spoken by our warriors and kinsmen, who feel themselves aggrieved by the evil deed of a pale-face in taking unto himself for a wife a woman who should belong, according to our custom and laws, to the warriors of our tribe. This is a grievous matter and is only another instance of the perfidy the pale-face has always shown toward the children of the great spirit. But how can we go on the warpath when, with snow across the earth, our ponies are lean and weak and our people are hungry? No; we must abide our time; we must suffer this indignity in silence till the time comes to avenge this and many other injuries. When the sun grows warmer and the green grass decks the earth we will again assemble and talk it over. I have spoken."

The pow-wow then broke up and dispersed. Shun-ka-has-ka was furious. He raved and fumed and swore he would not abide by the decision of the chief. From that day on he worked among the young bucks to induce them to join him in a raid upon the pale-face warriors. He pleaded, begged and threatened. How well he succeeded the sequel will show.

The construction of Fort Sully progressed; the trees within a radius of ten miles of the post were all used up and the men had eventually to go beyond that distance to procure suitable logs. It was a bitter cold day in January, 1867, when Sergeant Ruck and a detail of two corporals and (Continued on page twenty-nine.)

SILAS GILMORE'S REPENTANCE

By MRS. L. D. AVERY-STUTTLE



HEY ain't no use talkin', mother; no girl of mine is ever goin' to begin to go with any one of them worthless Brownlows—not while my name's Sile Gilmore. Ole Tom Brownlow done

me a mean trick when he cheated me o' them twenty acres. I said I never'd forgive him, and I won't! an' now to think o' that great lumberin', blubberin' boy o' hisen sneakin' 'round after my Molly!"

When Silas Gilmore shut his thin lips tight and assumed that defiant manner, meek little Mrs. Gilmore had learned that as the saying goes, "The least said, the soonest mended." But tonight the occasion was a very grave one, and she ventured a quiet protest.

"O, I don't know, father—I don't think he's lumberin' nor blubberin', neither, for that matter; he jest came down on his wheel 'tother day, an' asked me an' you for Molly in a reel straitforr'd manner, I thought."

"Huh! there's another thing! I jest cacalate them wheels is a nuisance—that's my idea o' them. No, sir! that idle, good-for-nothin' Jack Brownlow never'l git no girl o' mine—not much!" and old Silas Gilmore glared fiercely at the faded little woman who sat meekly darning stockings by the south window in the yellow light of the September sun.

There was a woried look in Mrs. Gilmore's pale, blue eyes, as she noted the defiant tone of her liege lord. Still she summoned courage to reply the second time—a very unusual procedure on the part of Mrs. Gilmore:

"I'm afraid, Silas, that really the only thing you can bring up agin Jack Brownlow is that his father and you had a quarrel years and years ago; and I jest think, bein' you'r a deakin of the church, it's about time to forgive and forget; and you know, Silas, jest as well as I do, that there ain't no nicer nor honorabler chap around than what Jack is—an' as fur that wheel o' hisen—"

"An invention of the evil one, that's what! I'm astonished at you, Sary Jane—raisin' right up agin me in my own house——" (Silas Brownlow had a habit of calling everything on the premises his), "an' as fur my forgivin' Tom Brownlow, I don't feel called on to do no forgivin'—that was a pesky mean caper o' hisen; of course I'm deakin an' all that, but that's neither here nor there——"

Just then a fresh, sweet voice was heard from the parlor window singing

"Forgive and forget;
Should the sun e'er set
And sink in the peaceful west,
And anger bide in a soul redeemed,
And wrath in a Christian's breast?"

Silas Gilmore didn't wait to hear any more. He put on his hat and sauntered out to the barn, mutfering to himself: "O, that girl Molly thinks she's mighty cute, a preaching her tunes at her old father's expense. Young folks nowdays ain't got no reverence for their parents no more."

Molly Gilmore finished her song about the duty of forgiveness, in her sweetest manner, and then rose from the old-fashioned piano, put aside the worn muslin curtains and peeped out just in time to see her audience disappear behind the shed.

"He didn't hear me sing my song through—O dear! and it's a new one—I learned it on purpose for him. Seems as if father never, never will forgive Jack for being the son of the man who cheated him out of that land, years and years ago. Poor Jack! father isn't decent to him, actually."

Perhaps it was the fact that Jack Brownlow had made the journey of five miles, which lay between his home and that of Molly Gilmore, on his bicycle, on the preceding Sunday, when he had asked for Molly's hand, which had exasperated the old deacon, and added fresh fuel to the old fire

that had never gone out these twenty years. For Silas Gilmore's particular detestation was bicycles;

"What did father say, mother?" queried Molly, laying her dimpled check on the motherly shoulder, "did he say Jack shouldn't come any more?"

"No, dear, not exactly that, but I'm afraid he'll never be willin', Molly, though I done the best I could a talkin' to him, but I didn't seem to do him no good"

"Father never did pay any attention to your wishes or your words either, for that matter; it doesn't seem as if he ever gave a thought or spent a cent fixing things up to make it nice and easy for you and me. Poor mother! you wouldn't have looked so old and faded if you'd had an easier life and a few more nice words from father——" and Molly Gilmore patted the withered cheek and looked up into the faded blue eyes tenderly.

"You're a real comfort to me, Molly, but your father seems to think all such things is silly—so I try to be contented."

"It's only last week I wanted him to buy a washing machine and a wringer, but he said he guessed we could get along," continued the girl.

"Never mind, Molly, we mustn't say nothin' hard agin father."

That night, had any belated traveler passed the Gilmore cottage, he would have seen lights flickering and flashing from one room to another, and heard doors opening and shutting rapidly, and he would probably have concluded that the Gilmores were in trouble of some kind. They were—mother Gilmore was ill—very, very ill. She had awakened from an uneasy sleep in great pain, and after an hour or two of dreadful agony, had become quite unconscious.

From the first Molly had tried to persuade her father to hurry for the doctor, but the old deacon seemed either too obtuse to see and acknowledge the danger or else was unconscious of it, until the first faint streaks of day struggled through the shadows, like a dim, uncertain hope of heaven in a soul black with the darkness of sin.

Then Silas Gilmore seemed fully to comprehend

"I guess mother's a goin' to die, Molly; O why didn't I go for Dr. White before—I'm afraid it's too late now."

Breathless and hatless, Silas Gilmore strode out in the gray morning toward the pasture where the evening before he had left his sleek bays—as fine a team, he prided himself, as any in the county. He was possessed of one overmastering fear—that the precious life of which he had always been so careless and so prodigal was going out. What! his Sary Jane dying!

He had noticed of late that the pale, blue eyes were more deeply sunken than usual and that she went about the house in a dejected, aimless fashion—not at all like the Sary Jane of thirty years ago—he had often meant to speak to her about it and ask her if she felt well, but he remembered with a dull pain in his heart that he had never called her name. But she must not die! He would throw the saddle on Fleetfoot—it would be only the work of a moment—and he would have the doctor by sunrise.

"Come, Fleetfoot! Come, Dandy! It's a good ten mile, but we'll soon make it. Mother shan't die!"

Back and forth, back and forth in the gray light, from one side of the dewy meadow to the other, Silas Gilmore rushed, hatless and breathless, shouting frantically.

Where were the horses? Would they never come? They generally answered him when he called them, with a low whinney, for he was always good to them—far kinder and more considerate than he had been to their mistress. He has made the entire circuit of the meadow many times, and

still he does not find them. They surely cannot be far away—maybe they are lying behind that little clump of bushes yonder—no, they are not there! Fleetfoot and Dandy are gone! Ah! there is the open gate; he remembers now that he neglected to close it the night before. The horses upon which he had depended to save the life which in the last few hours has grown so unspeakably dear to him are gone! Mother must die. He could never make the long distance on foot. He would perish of exhaustion before he could reach the doctor—and yet he must make the attempt. The nearest neighbor is three miles away, and he has horses. No use to waste time in returning to the house, Molly would only worry.

He recalls, with a sigh, how his wife dreaded to leave their pleasant Eastern home ten years before and move into a strange, new country, far away from all her friends and early associations; but she had done it uncomplainingly, though she had grown thinner and sadder every day. O, he sees it all plain enough now, when it is too late.

He remembers her anxiety, so often expressed, that Molly should be well settled in life very soon. Then he thinks about Jack Brownlow. Mother had always liked him, and really he was a good Christian lad. Maybe he had been a little hard on Jack. What if the father had cheated him and lied to him?

Strange such thoughts as these should come to him now—now, while mother was dying.

See! the great sun has slowly mounted, until half his shining circumference is above the horizon. Only two long miles of the tedious stretch have been covered! Eight more miles! and mother must have help at once.

Look! what is that swiftly moving speck, dashing over the rolling roadway like the wind? Nearer, nearer it comes. Silas Gilmore rushes to meet it with a kind of fascination. The wheels of the tiny carriage glitter in the sun like the chariot of fire in which Elijah ascended to heaven.

A firm, manly voice sounds in his ear.

"Good morning, Mr. Gilmore; what can be the matter? Is Molly—is anybody sick? Why man—where's your hat? What's happened?"

Silas Gilmore forgot—for the first time in twenty years—the old grudge against the Brownlows, and only gasped:

"It's mother! Get the doctor quick, Jack!" and as he watched Jack Brownlow take his backward track and disappear in a cloud of dust, he also forgot that he hadn't any use for bicycles.

Five years have passed away. Let us make a short visit at the Gilmore homestead. Everybody says old Silas Gilmore is a changed man. In fact, we hardly recognize the tender, loving voice in which we hear him talking to the peaceful-looking old lady who sits on the vine-covered porch with her hands in his:

"Wal, Sary Jane, the Lord had a good, long lesson for me, and I hope I've learnt it good and thorough. I never shall forgit that awful night when I thought you was a dyin', and I couldn't find them horses, and Jack came along with that steel horse o' his'n, and went for the doctor in a hurry. I jest dropped onto my knees an' then an' there I vowed to the Lord I'd be a different man "He'd only spare my Sary Jane.

"Jack and Molly's awful happy together, but they haint a mite more so than we be, mother."

Just then two voices were heard in the parlor, singing the old song which Molly had sung on that eventful evening so long ago:

"Forgive and forget; Should the sun e'er set, And sink in the peaceful west, And anger 'bide in a soul redeemed, And wrath in a Christian's breast?"

The RURAL TELEPHONE

By Hon. J. B. Ware, Secretary of the International Independent Telephone Association



S PEAKING in general terms, yet conservatively, uring the past centively, during the past cenence and art, and the inventions and their practical application to the agricultural and commercial interests, and to the rural and urban home life, have been more numerous and more valuable than during all the accumulated centuries preceding.

Of all wonders of modérn inventive genius no other has done more to benefit the farmer and make farm life attractive than has the telephone, and the elimination of no one

implement or accessory would be so felt by the telephone-using farmer as would the loss of his telephone.

Though the telephone was first invented in 1876 and put into commercial use two years later, farmers, on account of the exorbitant royalties and charges, did not begin to enjoy its benefits and advantages until the expiration of the patents in 1894. Then farmers and citizens in villages and towns in many states bought and used telephones for private line purposes, and neighbor joined with neighbor and lines and small local exchanges were formed in 1895; during that and the following year larger towns and cities, noting the success of individuals in obtaining good telephone service at low cost, were led to construct exchanges, and thus was born the opposition or Independent Telephone Movement the People's Movement.

Of the more than seven million telephones now in the nited States, three million are Bell and over four million are Independent, or non-Bell, these latter serving eight million citizens exclusively with

Synopsis.—An aged man, sitting in the doorway of his Kentucky mountain home watching his young son playing with a greyhound in the yard, is shot from the thicket nearby and is fatally wounded. The lad fondly

seeks to withhold the old man from death, but in vain.

The father knows the slayer, Lem Elarth, and lives long enough to pledge his boy to be revenged. A little girl of the neighborhood is a witness to the traglittle girl of the neighborhood is a witness to the tragedy, listens to the conversation between parent and child, and tries to dissuade her playmate from keeping his awful oath. The lad soon leaves the vicinity of the tragedy and is bound out to a farmer and stockraiser. During several years he practices with firearms and becomes a crack shot for the purpose of avenging his father's death. Occasionally letters pass between him and his childhood friend, she pleading with him to relent, forgive, and forget. But the boy remains determined to have a bloody revenge.

The young girl, Cisly wins prize at a state spelling match, attended by Jamie. On return home he determines to secure an education, obtains release, attends district school, and later an academy where Cissy Dean is also a student. There he meets Lem Elarth, Jr., the son of his father's slayer. Lem's attentions to Cissy arouse Jamie's old-time desire for revenge, and young Elarth spares no pains to fan the flame.

PART III.



HAT winter protracted meetings were held each evening for many weeks in the chapel of the academy, to every service of which Cissy was escorted as a matter of course by Mr. Elarth. Jamie did not often attend these services. He felt obliged to put

in every moment with his books. If he went, it was only to torment himself with the sight of Elarth's deferential attentions to Cissy. The sermon was usually ignored, in the rush of his torturing thoughts. One evening, however, the text caught his attention. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." telephone service. It is estimated that one million telephones are in the homes of American farmers, and probably 90 per cent of these are a part of the

It has been estimated by some one that the farmer's telephone, on the average, enables him to sell his product for \$50 per year more than he would realize without the telephone. This seems a moderate estimate, but aggregates \$50,000,000 saved or earned annually by the farmer, which would otherwise go into the pockets of commission men or other non-producers

When we reflect that there are about 6,000,000 farmers in this country and but one-sixth have telephones, we get a glimpse as to the future of rural telephones.

The marvelous growth of Independent rural 'phones in the Middle West is attested by the following facts: Iowa now has 200,000 Independent 'phones (mostly rural) to 40,000 Bell; Kansas, 85,-000 Independent, 15,000 Bell; Ohio, 320,000 Independent, 130,000 Bell; Indiana, 200,000 Independent, 70,000 Bell.

In the early history of the rural telephone movement, light poles, light wire, and cheap equipment generally were used. But it was not long until experience clearly taught the unwisdom of such procedure. The result has been that lines built more recently have been far better constructed and equipped than were the earlier lines. As a consequence, farmers have enjoyed far better service and have saved much in reduced expense for repairs and frequent renewals.

There is no electrical advantage in having wires high in the air. They were so placed, as a rule, to get above the underbrush, high enough for loaded wagons, and to "get over" other wires. Where clean fences are kept, lower poles can be successfully used. Where the circuit is run from the farmhouse to the main road, or where a single circuit is put up, the small pole can be used, and only the durability is involved. There could, by a little planning, be much saved in light lines by using every eight or ten

rods in the fence, a post fourteen to eighteen fect long, thus placing wires out of reach of cattle and using high poles where necessary at the entrances

The telephone has revolutionized the commercial world, and if it should be suddenly banished all would be chaos. During the past ten years the business relations of and with the farmer have been radically changed, by reason of the telephone. Thus, the commission business is now very largely done by telephone. This means the farmer, instead of being visited, as formerly, by a buyer who offers a price to be taken or left, as the farmer decides then and there, usually at the latter's disadvantage, is now called, with periodical regularity, as to how much he has to sell, and is given the market price by the buyer, which price can be and is verified without delay, if the slightest doubt exists as to its accuracy, thus securing not alone the best prices obtainable in an open market, but the farmer is in the position of one sought rather than one seeking.

In times of sudden emergency or demand for fruit or grain or stock, the farmer with a telephone is in easy access, and instantly, to the buyer, who, with mutual profit to each, explains conditions to the farmer and arranges an early delivery and shipment. Thus innumerable instances occur monthly where a single such transaction secures to the farmer a profit many times greater han the cost of the telephone for one or perhaps several years.

The telephone has also largely eliminated burglary depredations upon the farmers near cities, making escape almost impossible. It has also prevented the average tramp from being impudent or a trespasser. Instant communication with neighbors secures protection not otherwise possible.

The telephone as a time-saver is invaluable to the farmer. Whether it be in emergencies, as sickness, fire, or accident, or in arranging for prompt shipment of a windmill arm, piece of machinery, or delivery of products, or for buying or selling. He, by it, is master of the situation, and in mind and body and pocket is benefited.

The Feudist's Revenge

By MRS. JULIA M. KLINCK

In the very clear exposition that followed, so opposed to the feudal customs of the times in Kentucky, Jamie received new light. The oath of vengeance which he had taken seemed now a horrible thing. He could see the blighting effect it had had upon him for three wasted years, until Cissy had brought such interest into his life as to win his thoughts away from it for a time. He saw himself now as he was, with the foul demon of murder lurking in his

Now the stifling bonds that had so long bound him seemed burst asunder. The "truth had made him How glad he was, upon moral grounds, to be released from that terrible oath. A great load seemed to fall from his shoulders, leaving him light,/ buoyant and happy-hearted, as he never remembered having been before. This freedom and exaltation of mind could not, however, last long. The old habit of hating could not so easily be shaken off. He imagined in the night time that he could see his father's face, distorted as he had seen it last, with hate and rage and pain, rising reproachfully before him, the long finger pointing at him, and the bloodflecked lips whispering, "Coward, cowrad!" until he was glad to spring out of bed, light his lamp, and drown his distressful thoughts in a resolute attempt at study. He realized, too, that his hatred of Lem Elarth was not so much on account of the old feud as the new one, which, like a stronger stem of the banyan tree, had sprung from the old root, overshadowing and choking out all good feeling between them. All this had a very confusing effect upon his mind, except in one particular. He knew now that he loved Cissy-had always loved her. Through ail

the years that lay behind she had been everything to him-friend, companion, little sweetheart. Indeed, so much had she been to him that she seemed to have become an integral part of his life. All the inspiration toward the good in life, since his earliest years, had come through her. He could not give her He would find some way to circumvent Lem, and regain his old place by her side, his lost place in her esteem. Coward-like, he had let what he most prized on earth slip through his fingers. Now he would move heaven and earth in an effort to regain it. The opportunity presented itself sooner than he

After the service one evening, Elarth was detained by one of the professors, who, with more zeal than discretion as to time and place, took him to the front of the chapel for a moment of earnest conversation. As the congregation slowly dispersed, Cissy was left in an attitude of waiting, which quickly became embarrassing. After a moment Jamie joined her, and, after chatting a moment, asked permission to escort her home, saying that Elarth was being detained for his own good posibly longer than he liked. As they passed out, Jamie could not resist the temptation to cast a glance, which he tried to keep from being too triumphant, in Lem's direction; and the flash of the eye that met his left Jamie in no doubt that retribution, swift and terrible, would follow his presumption. No portest, however, could cloud his present joy. The future might take care of itself; he had Cissy with him once more, and nothing else mattered.

Little was said on the homeward way, but in this instance silence was eloquent. Cissy was not so troubled over the situation but that she was frankly glad again to be in the company of her old friend.

(To be continued.)

By May Manton

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The above illustration, our No. V21, is an exact reproduction of one of the latest styles for Fall and Winter, suitable for young or middle aged women. Your milliners would charge you at least \$5.00 for duplicating it.

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Almost every possible fur is to be noted among those offered for winter wear, but the long haired sorts, such as the fox and the lynx, are given the pref-



ei06 Boy's Russian Suit, 2 4 and 6 years.

MOST MODERN

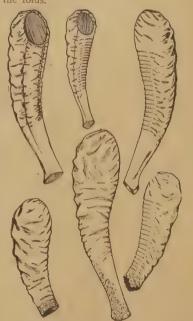
crence. Skunk, or Alaska sable, will be extensively used and the sable, or dyed, squirrel continues all its vogue. Neck pieces that are made of entire skins combined to give a cape effect are favorites, but many of the newer muffs are

made in pillow style without either head or tails, although those consisting of entire skins over a foundation of silk are seen in generous numbers.

Hats appear to grow larger in one direction and smaller in another. The dressy models are of immense size and lavishly trimmed with plumes, but there are a great many close fitting turbans, both of velvet and fur, shown that are charming for the simpler occasions. Hats and neck pieces to match are a fad of the hour and many of them are exceedingly chic.

Up-To-Date Designs
Misses' Coat 5994 and Misses' Nine-Gored
platted Skirts

For a girl of sixteen years of age will be required, for the coat, 4 yards of material 27, 2½ yards 44, or 1½ yards 52 inches wide; ½ yard of silk for collar and cuffs; for the skirt, 7½ yards 27, 4¾ yards 44, or 3¾ yards 52 inches wide for serge or other material without figure or nap; 9¾ yards 27, 5¼ yards 44, or 4¾ yards 52 inches wide will be needed, however, if there is figure or nap, with two yards of silk for the folds.



6112 Tucked or Gathered Sleeves, Small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 or 42 bust,

Tucked and Gathered Sleeves To Be Made in Full or Three-Quarter Length

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 yards 21, 24, or 27, or 1 yard 44 inches wide for either full length sleeve; 134 yards 21, 24, or 27, 78 yard 44 inches wide, with 314 yards of banding for either three-quarter sleeves. The pattern 6112 is cut in three sizes, small 32 or 34, medium 36 or 38, large 40 or 42 inches bust measure.

Tucked Blouse 6061 and Seven-Gored Skirt 6060

For the medium size will be required, for the blouse, 43% yards of material 24, 3½ yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide; for the skirt, 9¾ yards 24 or 32, or 5½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON 6061 Tucked Blouse. 6060 Seven Gored Skirt.

Boys' Russian Blouse 61050

The suit consists of the coat and the knickerbockers. The coat is made simply with fronts and back and closes with buttons and buttonholes, while the sleeves are laid in tucks at the wrists. The knickerbockers are of the regulation sort, drawn up by means of elastic at the knees. The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 4½ yards 24, 3¼ yards 27, 2½ yards 36, or 2 yards 44 inches wide.



6091 Blouse or Shirt Waist. 32 to 42 bust.



5529 Girl's Double Breasted Coat, 8 to 14 years.

BLOUSE OR SHIRTWAIST 6091 To Be Made With Straight or Turned-Over Cuffs

The waist is made with fronts and back and is laid in tucks over the shoulders, which give tapering lines at the back and provide becoming fullness at the front. There are shirtwaist sleeves that are gathered into straight cuffs and when the rolled-over cuffs are used they are seamed to their lower edges. The neck band finishes the neck and either a high rolled-over collar of the material or a contrasting one can be worn, as liked. The closing is made invisibly beneath the edge of the right front. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 334 yards 24, 31/8 yards the front and the leg portions cut in 214 yards of banding.

GIRL'S DOUBLE BREASTED COAT 5529

The coat is made with fronts and back and is supplied with generous patch pockets. There is a turn-over or military collar at the neck that is trimmed with pointed tabs and the sleeves are in regulation coat style with cuffs to match. The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 5 yards 27, 33/4 yards 44, or 21/2 yards 52 inches wide, with ½ yard of velvet.

CHILD'S CAP 61,17

The plain cap is made with brim and crown and serves also as a foundation for the Normandy and the fancy caps. The full crown of each other cap is arranged over the plain one on indicated lines and the reverse of the fancy cap is joined to the front edge. The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 5/8 yard 21, 1/2 yard either 36 or 44 inches wide for any cap, with 1/4 yard 18 inches wide for the trimming and crown of the Normandy cap or the reverse of the fancy cap, 3 yards of ribbon for rolettes, 11/8 yards

GIRL'S BOX PLAITED DRESS 5541

The dress consists of a smoothly fitted body lining, the waist and skirt. The

PATTERNS MOST PERFECT

BY MAY MANTON

waist is made with front and backs, while the skirt is five-gored. The waist is arranged over the lining, which keeps it well in place and the skirt is joined to the lower edge of both, the closing being made invisibly under the edge of the box plait at the center back. The sleeves are in one piece each with straight cuffs. The belt can be of the material as in this instance or of leather. as liked. The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 53/4 yards 27, 5 yards 36, or 31/2 yards 44 inches wide.



6117 Child's Caps. 2, 4 and 6 years. CHILD'S NIGHT DRAWERS 6111 To Be Made With or Without Feet

Active children always stand in need of sleeping garments that can be trusted to keep them protected even when covering is thrown off. These drawers are essentially practical and absolutely comfortable. The drawers are made with 32, or 21/4 yards 44 inches wide, with one and back body portions that are separate. The fall is finished with a band and buttoned into place. There is a standing collar at the neck and the sleeves are made in coat style, in two portions each. The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 4 yards 27, or 3 yards 36 inches wide.



6111 Child's Night Drawers with Feet, 2 to 8 years.

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On Love, Courtship, Marriage, Home By Rev. Charles Edward Odell



THE INFLUENCE OF HOME

Several months ago a leading magazine asked its readers to give their definitions of the word "home," and the following answers were among those which were received: "The golden seta world of love shut in." "Father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world." "The jewel casket jewels-domestic happiness." "A little from its cares and annoyances."

the influene of their home life. The and dies at the touch of anything soof the nation.

productive power to curse and under- the home. mine all forms of social life; whilst the surest pledge of public well-being is furnished by the godly training received in Christian homes. God has bound up, in the family ties of home, all that makes for the highest possible development of all our social institutions.

Man and woman coming together by the choice of their hearts, and creating a place called home, assume relations and responsibilities of infinite range and power. This becoming husband and wife is no "play." It is no mere temporal arrangement or respectable connection by which one party agrees to do the cookion of a home.

In this founding of a home there must be the union of hearts with the "joining of hands." This union means new and most peculiar relationship, both sacred and holy. If either has little to bring of love, cheerfulness, sacrifice, ting, in which the brightest jewel is and mother." "A world of strife shut out, keep inviolate what is brought into that then sad, indeed, will it be for both. union, it is sadder still.

Remember, a single step cannot be containing the most precious of all taken in the way of irresponsible indulgence without wrecking the home and hollow scooped out of the windy hill shattering the very foundations of social of the world, where we can be shielded order. We cannot afford to forget the home and our plighted allegiance there-We see, even as a matter of senti- to. If we would have our sons and ment, home is a cherishable word, and daughters think virtue of small account, whatever may be the mid-life thoughts, all we need do is to mix socially with the first and last are full of home, those whom we know to have lax Rising from sentiment to history, morals and admit them freely to our morals, and religion, the subject as- homes. If we would set the feet of sumes increasing sacredness. As we husband or wife on the road to swift rise we become more and more im- and complete ruin, give them to believe pressed with the sanctity of the home, that they are at liberty to form what-The family is seen to be the fountain, ever soical alliances they may choose whose waters gladden, sweeten, and regardless of home ties; that they may purify, or sadden, embitter, and pollute go wherever their poor, vacillating afthe world. As is the home, so is so-fections may lead, or dark passions iety, so is the church, so is the nation impel. Conjugal affection is a rare No people ever rise above or sink below sensitive plant which is easily blighted home life is the pulse and temperature cially impure or unclean. It shares burof the nation.

dens, cultivates and strengthens pagodliness sends out its influences with character and beauty to everything in

> While we put much emphasis on conjugal affection, let us not forget that the family is divinely instituted to care for the child. The great work of the home is rearing and training young lives for positions of trust and honor in society, in the church, and in the state. If the home is responsible for good men and women, is it not also responsible for the bad? Do not the influences of home environment follow one throughout a life-time, either to bless or to curse?

There is such a thing as throwing ing, cleaning, sewing, or the superin- around a home so many beautiful, so tending of these affairs, while the other many blessed influences that the child party agrees to provide the means, these will ever cling to it with undying love, two forming a kind of co-partnership and in future life it will ever be a pre for material ends. It is something of cious memory, directing weary feet and far more significance; it is the institu- making light many of the burdens of

BUT I DIDN'T LET HIM KNOW "

By Lilla D. Avery-Stuttle

How I loved him-little Joe! Cheek of tan and brow of snow, Hair of gold and dark blue eyes, * Bright and fair as summer skies. O, 'tis many and many a day Since I watched my boy at play! Ah, too often with a frown, Watched the bare feet, plump and brown, Pacing, racing o'er and o'er, Making tracks upon the floor.

Once I heard his boyish prayer, On his knees upon the stair.
"O dear Lord," I heard him say, "Mamma's busy, don't you see? Let the angels play with me!"

How I loved him-little Joe! But I didn't let him know.

Well, at last there came a day When my birdling went away; Vacant was the old home nest-Empty arms and aching breast, On the marble white as snow, Read the legend: "Little Joe; Had I only let him know!"

while yet your darlings stay, Send them not in tears away, Join them in their childish play! Mothers, let your darlings know If you love them, tell them so.

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HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Cleaning the Piano

Nothing else so disfigures a parlor as does a piano on which may be seen from across the room in vari-colored patches and streaks the accumulated filth and poison naturally resulting form the expirations and exhalations of the genus homo. Hence it is important that every good housewife know how to clean the piano. A writer, who has evidently had experience, gives these valuable suggestions on this important

"I heard not long ago of a lady who had been trying to find some way to clean her piano. It had a dark case with high polish, and had grown dull and milky looking, as well as fingermarked. She tried several preparations until fianlly some one told her to wash it with soap and water but this she dared not do without consulting some one with experience.

"A tuner was consulted and he told her that it was the best way he knew of cleaning a piano case, provided proper care was exercised in doing the work. He then told her to have a pan of tepid soft water, a cake of the best white soap, and several pieces of cotton flannel of the poorest grade—that is, sleazy and soft-twisted.

"One piece was to be used to apply the soap to the piano, first wetting the cloth, and then rubbing it across the the shelves with powdered borax, and soap; afterward applying it to the no beetles, ants, etc., will ever trouble piano, rubbing over only a small place you.

and rub the same place to remove all the soap; a third piece was to be used dry to absorb the moisture left on the fancy names. wood. The work must be done rapidly, as the soap ought not to be left on the ing of brass may be avoided if, when polished surface for any length of time. they are in fine condition, they are When using the last piece of cloth, it is necessary to rub briskly to give polish.

"The whole case must be gone over in the same way, and if the directions are carefully followed the piano will otherwise they will become encrusted look like a new one; but if a stiff quality of cotton flannel is used, the and be very hard to clean. As soon as polish will not be so fine and the sur-

Rubber Corks

cellent housekeeper recently made these bottles for the purpose. A druggist recommended them to me, saying that if they were pressed in firmly they the sick-room may be of service in would keep the catsup as well as if the saving life. A deep tin pan or pail bottles were sealed. Ammonia, chloro- should be taken, and a piece of flannel so form, benzine, or any drug which evap- fastened over the top that it will sag in orates can be safely left in a bottle with the middle, but not enough to touch the a rubber cork."

Garnered Helps and Hints

on a stick makes a good mop with which can be broken off, using a hatpin. to clean lamp chimneys,

Lemons will keep better if strung on He who respects not the aged respects a cord through the blossom end, and not himself.

hung up in a dark place; they must not touch one another.

When hard water is used, if a common marble-not glass-is put in the kettle, it will prevent the flakes of lime from forming on the sides.

When a broom has been used for heavy sweeping it keeps longer if it is dipped in hot water, shaken out well, and allowed to hang up until dry.

It is not good policy to let milk stand for any length of time in wooden pails for receptacles: but wooden churns and butter workers are all right, and can be kept perfectly sweet and bacteria-proof by the use of plenty of hot water.

Take a pint of skimmed milk, half an ounce of spirits of salts, half an ounce of spirits of lavender, one ounce of gum-arabic, and the juice of two lemons; mix all together, and keep in a bottle closely corked. Rub the shoes with a piece of sponge dipped in this preparation, and when they are dry, polish them with a soft brush or a bit clean flannel.

When a double boiler is improvised from two saucepans, place two nails in the lower one to prevent burning.

Slightly moistening the button-hole of stiffly starched collars may prevent a morning episode that is quite common, even in the best regulated families.

After cleaning out cupboards, larders, etc., with sapolio, sprinkle around

A simple polish for furniture can be "Then wet another piece of the cloth made of one part turpentine and three parts linseed oil, and is quite as efficacious as any of the expensive ones with

> The wearisome and continual polishvarnished with a colorless shellac, kept in any paint store.

Coppers should be cleaned out every week after the washing is finished, inside with a deposit of soap and soda, the water is let out, scour with turpenface will have a scratched appearance." tine and sapolio; then wash with soap and water, rinse, and dry well.

Coffee forms an excellent weather Commenting on rubber corks, an ex- prophet. Put two or three lumps of sugar in your cup of coffee and watch valuable suggestions: "Few house the bubbles that arise. If they come up keepers appreciate the value of rubber the center and glide quickly over to the corks for bottles. I have used them side of the cup, much rain is in store. for several years, and find them a great If the air-bubbles keep to the center, convenience. I first used them for cat then fine weather is denoted. If the sup bottles, as I had so few self-sealing bubbles gradually float to the side of the cup, showers may be expected.

The knowledge of how to keep ice in fastened over the top that it will sag in bottom of the pail. A good-sized piece of ice can be placed in the flannel and completely wrapped in its folds so that A piece of sponge fastened securely no air can reach it. Small pieces of ice

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fat, and on those who don't stay well and tat, and on those who don't stay well and stay thin. The new treatment, called Protone, is a powerful inducer of nutrition, increases cell-growth, makes perfect the assimilation of food, increases the number of red blood corpuscles, and as a necessary result builds up muscle and solid, healthy flesh, and rounds out the feature

solid, healthy flesh, and rounds out the figure.

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FLORAL QUESTION BOX

Edited by Eben E. Rexford

Black Spots on Roses-Mrs. B. S. the affected leaves and burn them.

Removing Bulbs-"I have tulips, hvacinths, crocus, scillas and narcissus that I would like to move to another location. If I take them up now can I store them in the cellar until September and then (Mrs. E. B. S.)

Yes. These bulbs will have completed their early annual growth and will now be dormant. Put them away in a dry, cool place and keep them from the light.

set out peonies and roses this fall. years to make strong plants of seedings When shall I do it?" (Mrs. S.)

Peonies can be planted to the best advantage in October. Roses I would plant ing condition. Have the soil very rich in spring. They cannot be safely taken Set the asparagus at least two feet apart up until they have fully completed the work of the season and ripened all their wood, and cold weather comes on so soon after that the plants will not have had sufficient time to establish themselves in their new quarters before winter sets in. For this reason I advise spring planting.

Sea Onion-"Three months ago I shifted my onions to a larger jar. This jar the plant has completely filled with Your roses are affected with mildew

Very likely the plant will make top growth when it completes its period of location, making sure to provide perfect root growth. If it is healthy let it take shelter from cold winds. Then sprinkle its time for development. One cannot them, while damp, with flower of sulhurry these matters. A strong and phur. Apply this to the bushes if they healthy plant will grow, sooner or later, are in the ground.

Roses and Perennials-"When shall I order roses, perennial phlox and other plants of that class? I want them for By New Discovery fall planting." (Mrs. McR.)

. Order at once, instructing the dealer to ship them as soon as he considers it safe to do so. In the meantime make ready for them, so that the plants can go into the ground as soon as possible after they are received.

Wanted, Magnolia and Cape Jasmine -A reader who writes from Mississippi wants to procure plants of the above, in and says she is unable to find them in any catalogue. Most of our Northern plant-growers can furnish cape jesamine, but I do not find magnolias listed in any catalogue I happen to have. Perhaps there are dealers in the South who can supply these, and if any of them happen to see this, and will send me their address, I will see that they get to the party making the inquiry.

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Plant Lice-"I have little green bugs Get Bordeaux mixture, either in paste or on my plants, especially roses. Put suldry form, prepare as directed and spray phur in a box and burnt it under them. your plants with it. Better pick off all The leaves all fell off. The plants are beginning to come out again and the bugs are on thick as ever." (H. C. D.)

Melt a cake of good white laundry soap. While it is hot add a teacupful of kerosene. The soap and oil will united Use one part of this mixture to twelve parts of water. Apply to your plants in a spray, being very careful to see that it gets to every part of the plant.

Asparagus and Rhubarb—"When shall I plant asparagus and rhubarb? Seed or roots?" (F. R. R.)

By all means procure strong roots. Of course, you can grow either plant Peonies and Roses-"I would like to from seed, but it will take at least three Get your plants next spring and plant as soon as the ground is in good workin the row, with rows three feet apart. Put the crowns six inches or more below surface. Set rhubarb about four feet apart.

> Mildewed Roses-"I am enclosing some leaves from my resebushes. You will see that they are covered with a white something. The leaves blight and the buds are dwarfed. Please tell me what the disease is and how to cure it." (Miss M. W.)

roots, but it has only the two leaves it You don't say whether they are in pots had when shifted. Why doesn't the top grow?"

(B. U. H.)

Or in the ground. Sometimes mildew is caused by drafts. If yours are pot plants I would advise shifting them to a new

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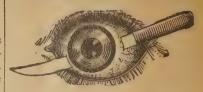
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the dear days that are forever gone— thou shalt find it after many days?" many precious and tender memories as the life of the recipient. do about the old farm home-"the orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood, and every fond place which my infancy knew." It is equally true, too, that no other class of homes has given to the world so many truly able, helpful, good, and great men and tainly to be counted among the most women as have the farm homes. This disagreeable of all vices. Well says being true, it is evident that the most F. W. C. Meyer: "Of all sins, great nearly ideal home life anywhere on or small, ingratitude seems most con-earth—that which most reminds us of temptible. To thank is to think. But heaven-is to be found on the farm.

THE RURAL WEFARE COMMISSION

In view of this fact, what more important subject could be made the theme of a magazine number? Indeed, what more important subject could be taken up for consideration by the President of the United States than that of rural social welfare—rural home life? No other great act of President Theodore Roosevelt's administration will add greater glory to his name and fame than the appointment by him of a special commission of able and eminent men to study into social conditions obtaining in rural communities and to devise sound and sane ways and means for improving the same. The efforts of the President and Welfare Commission to this most worthy end should receive the loyal and enthusiastic support and co-operation of every well wisher of our country. It is devoutly to be hoped that, whoever may be his successor in the White House, he will see to it well that the Rural Welfare Commission be continued and given all possible encouragement.

THE SPIRIT OF THANKSGIVING

What more refreshes the spirit of Truly has the poet sung: "There is one who has had the good fortune to no place like home; be it ever so bestow a kindness upon a fellow mortal, humble, there is no place like home." than to find, after a lapse of time, even The poet might also have said, with after he himself has forgotten all about nearly equal truth, if with not so much the matter, that the recipient still grateof poetry, "There is no place like a fully remembers the favor. Perchance good farm home." Thousands of men two student friends may meet after and women, whose life's work has twenty years have passed away, and one taken them from the land, lovingly and may recall from across the years some longingly look back to the dear old little kindness, which the other, the home on the farm, where childhood's giver, does not remember at all. In happy hours were so joyously passed, such a case does not one find these How oft would they return to the words of Scripture abundantly fulfilled: sacred spot and in memory live over "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for gone, perchance, with the beloved par- Yes, it will be found again "after many to the far country from which days" to cheer, nourish, and water no traveler returns! Then tearfully one's soul. What a comfort it is to be and plaintively does the heart breathe assured by an old-time friend that some the prayer: "Backward, turn backward, little deed of love, performed by you, O Time in your flight, make me a child has been for many long years a treasagain just for tonight." About no other ured jewel in the casket of memory, kind of home on earth do there cling so and has ever brightened and bettered

A CONTRAST

While gratitude and appreciation are among the most beautiful of virtues, ingratitude and unthankfulness are cernot to thank is a graver fault than not to think. Thanklessness is a disease of the heart as well as a defect of the head. It places one in company with the nine Jewish lepers, bodily restored, yet unclean, because ungrateful of soul, like unto the swine. 'Give me a penny, boss,' said a dirty faced ragamuffin on one of the streets in New York, Hardly had the kind-hearted gentleman handed him a coin when the boy, with out pausing to say 'Thank you,' stretched out his eager hand and said: 'Give me another.'"

In pleasing contrast with the New York lad whom Mr. Meyer describes is a little 4-year-old German who lives in a thriving young Western city. One day he was trudging along by the side of his mother, near a small grocery store where, among other commodities, candy was for sale. As they neared the store, the little fellow begged for a penny with which to buy some candy. The mother was a poor woman, who supported herself and child by doing washing and other work. She was therefore unable to grant her son'e request. He then began to cry lustily. Observing his great disappointment, a Thanksgiving-time can bear to us no gentleman standing by gave the boy more important lesson than to impress two pennies. What a wonderful transupon our minds the exceeding moral formation! How soon those tears were value that ever attaches to the dispo- dried. Gratitude was painted all over sition gratefully to appreciate every the little fellow's face, and he politely favor, benefit, or blessing that comes said, "T'ank you." The man felt himto us, and to thank both the "Giver of self many times repaid at the time, but every good and perfect gift" and also still greater was his satisfaction fully the human agent through whom the a month afterward, when the little lad same may be transmitted. Lean and met the man again, and remarked, famished, indeed, is that soul which ex- "You're the man who gave me the penpresses its thanks only on one day in nies." If all, both old and young, would the year. Let the true spirit of Thanks- appreciate and remember favors regiving Day be assiduously cultivated ceived as did this little German boy, during all the days of the live-long many more kindly deeds would be done than ever have been in the past.

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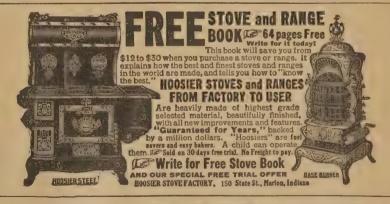
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POULTRY ON THE FARM

By C. E. Matteson

POULTRY HOUSES AND RUNS

The question of how to build and equip poultry houses and runs suffi- these little pests. This applies especially ciently large and roomy to accommodate the number of fowls kept on the ing them. farms seems to be the hardest of all to get at. There are but few people who keep fowls but what have realized the profits to be derived from them, but it does seems so hard to get them to provide room enough for them to do their work in. Some seventeen years of experience have taught me that plenty of room is just as essential as warmth They really go hand in hand and should be combined in the construction of all poultry buildings; in fact, if they are not combined, the house is not modern.

All recommendations given herein are for winter use entirely. We need not worry much about the spring and summer months; nature assists us at such times, but fall and winter eggs are always more profitable, and if we expect these profits we must be prepared in advance, so that our winter layers are not caught out in the inclement weather, which is sure to come in its season.

Location and Plans for Hen Houses

If a new house is to be erected its location is the first thing to consider. A south or southeast slope is to be preferred, principally to afford good drainage and to catch the early morning rays of "Old Sol," and, if possible, protected on the north and west by either a grove or some of the farm buildings. A stone foundation is preferable to setting the house on posts and skirting it must be determined by the number of fowls that are to be kept. Multiply thoroughly aired if possible each day. the number of fowls you wish to keep by six, thus allowing six square feet for each fowl, which indeed is not too much.

Partition off, so that the roostingroom occupies only one-third of the whole amount of room, and have that built just as warm as you would build your own dwelling, because warmth in the roosting-room represents food, and there is little danger of getting them too warm. My houses are constructed so that two colonies occupy one roosting. room, they being kept apart by a lath partition (poultry netting is better). The doors are arranged so they open directly into the scratching-shed, which acts as a storm-shed to the roostingroom; all openings from the roostingroom, thus making the part of the house in which the fowls sleep warm and

Equipment of Roostrng Room

Roost platforms and perches should be placed in the warmest part of the room, not forgetting conveniences in cleaning, etc. This platform, or dropping-board, as it is more commonly called, should not be over three feet from the floor. Nest boxes should be located somewhere in the rootsingroom, always lower than the perches, so as to avoid the fowls going to roost on them. One word of caution right here, is not to have any of the furniture of a poultry house nailed there as a fixture; everything should be movable so that any time we wish to clean and treat for the little red mite, or general record-breaking results are obtained

cleaning up is desired, there is nothing to hinder us and no hiding-places for to the nest boxes-never think of nail-

I use just rude boxes of the proper dimensions, set loosely on a platform not too high from the ground floor, each box being an individual by itself. which makes it easy to clean. Do not have too many of these boxes. Generally a house is furnished with more than are needed.

The Scratching-Shed

Where single colonies are kept, only one shed need be erected, always to the east or west of the roosting-room and just twice as large. Although this scratching-shed is cheaply built, only a single thickness of matched boards, closed in on all sides, it is really the most important of the whole house, It is their kitchen; it is where we want them to spend most of their time dur-

Now as to windows, put them in for the purpose of light only, not for heat, as many do. If you do, you will be sadly disappointed. Put in just what you need for light only, and have those right down near the bottom sill, so as to get the light on the floor where the fowls are. One window, 9x12, twelve lights, is plenty of light for thirty-five fowls. You may put as many windows in the shed as you wish, but be sure to hang them all on sash bolts, so that a thorough airing can be given each day as the fowls are busy working in around with boards. As to size, that the sheds. The rootsing-room, especially where the fowls sleep, should be

Yards

I wish to emphasize with all might that a house is never complete without a yard; no matter how small the house, it is not complete unless the yard is attached to the south to correspond to the size of the house. Not that I advise the yarding of fowls on the farm where an abundance of range can be given, but there are times when we need yards, and if we do not have them the fowls suffer in consequence. My winter yards are sixteen feet wide by forty-eight feet long, but where summer yarding is practiced I have them at least three times as large, so that green food will grow in them the entire season, thus affording a good, large range.

To Get Winter Eggs

If you have the right kind of hens and give them the right kind of care, egggive them the right kind of care, egg-production becomes largely a matter of feeding. Give your hens the right kind of food and they can hardly help laying. The most important food element for hens, and the one that is hardest to get, is protein. Nature supplies protein in the bugs and worms which hens eat so greedbugs and worms which hens eat so greedil yin summer; in winter you must supply it in some ther form. The cheapest and most effective way is to feed fresh cut raw bone. It supplies protein and lime, and also has a pecuilar tonic effect that increases the egg production. If you have never investigated this subject, send to F. W. Mann Co., Milford, Mass., Box 54, for their booklet on "Bugs and Worms." It is the best thing we know of on feeding for eggs. GeGt it and find out how record-breaking results are obtained

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ES CURED Consolidation of Country Schools I Cured My Rupture

(Continued from page 9)

erected at a cost of \$6,000, including pils will be found getting the benefit of all furnishings. School began in this the money expended for education, and new building January 15, 1904. There the per capita will be decreased. is a basement under the entire build- 6. A centralized school will afford ing, thus affording space for the fuel time and opportunity for systematic and furnace rooms, a boys' workshop, instruction in the elementary principles and a girls' gymnasium and domestic of agriculture throughout the grades science room. The first floor has two up-to-date school rooms with cloak the direction of the college of agriculrooms and hallway. The second floor has a school room, a laboratory, and the demand for instruction in things an assembly room, which may be relating to the farm. Here can be utilized for a school room when taught something with reference to other districts join, for it is only a question of time when other districts will abandon the small, unsatisfactory country schools and send their high school work.

Ilinois college at Urbana. The scheme as a can of milk? makes provision for a boys' playground, girls' playground, lititle folks' playground, and experimental plots of ground for the entire school. It provides also for the planting of many varieties of trees, shrubs, and flowers.

School Levy

The school tax levied for 1903-1904 for all purposes was \$2,800. This is a rate of nearly two per cent for building and operating expenses. The school law permits a maximum levy of five per cent annally for both purposes. Of this sum of \$2,800 the amount of \$1,000 is for the first payment of building bonds of \$700 and \$280 interest on the full account. This levy of \$1,000 for about 13 cents per acre annually on 7,680, and if the entire amount of \$7,000 were paid in a single year, it would amount to about 92 cents per that this new school adds at least 92 cents per acre. Offers have been made recently for farms of several dollars increase per acre by outside parties who wished to move into this district and educate their children. The offers in every case have been refused.

Advantages of Consolidation

1. There will result that insipration and interest that always comes from numbers. A school of eight or ten pupils is not calculated to stimulate a boy or girl to do the best work. With only one in the class, there is not that competition and rivalry which calls forth all the powers of the child.

2. Stronger classes may be formed, giving the teacher more time for the recitation and the necessary instruction.

3. It will result in greater economy in school buildings and equipment. It will cost less to keep one central building than several scattered school houses. The children will have the educational influence of a modern, sanitary, well-ventilated, well-lighted, and well-heated building, instead of present conditions. The first cost of such a building is not as great as that of the school houses of a single township.

4. There will be better teachers with better salaries.

5. The school year for the country MARVIN CARD CO., Dept. 3, Chicago child will be lengthened. The attend-

A central two-story building has been ance will be more regular. More pu-

With trained teachers working under ture, such a school will be able to meet feeding standards and selection of stock, fruit growing; constituents of plants; rotation of crops, etc.

7. Consolidation will help to bring children to this central school, which better roads. As it is now, the farmers will attempt to do at least two years of of Northern Illinois always manage to get a load of milk to the central cream-The grounds were planned by Prof. ery if it takes four horses. Is not a I. C. Blair, chief of horticulture of the child deserving of as much consideration

Difficulties

The problem is how to get the country people to see the advantages. The difficulties are many, but not insurmountable. The time has come for the improvement of the country school. To my mind this can best be done by consolidation. How shall I make others see the matter in the same way? A thorough study of consolidation; an earnest appreciation of the difficulties; a practical knowledge of farm life; a continual study of the advanced methods of farming and the results of scientific investigations with reference to agriculture; a steadfast devotion to duty; courage, sympathy, tact. building purposes amounts to only enthusiasm, a tireless energy, and a hope that never flags are some of the things necessary for the county superintendent who wishes to create a new educational ideal with reference to the acre. And it is not too much to claim country school and the country child.

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VIOLIN THE WEALTH OF HEALTH

Importance of Avoiding Exposure

By Dudley Fulton, M. D.

The cold-blooded animals do not have blanched and cooled. this mechanism; consequently, their temof the nervous system. When heat is diseases is greatly increased. applied to the body, it causes a dilation. There is no question that many temperature of the internal organs is emphasized. lowered by the blood which is cooled at the surface and returns to the central too much clothing at all times—is also Indeed, the air is more acceptable to the

The heat-producing and regulating opposite results. The nerves telegraph extreme vigor and hardiness of the navaried external influences that reach the from the internal organs to the surface, matter of education and habit. and as a result the skin becomes

perature is not constant, but varies with such as is produced by the common very ments peculiar to winter and damp the temperature of the external world, bad habit of stepping from a warm weather. This production and regulation of heat room into a chilly winter atmosphere, is at once one of the most important without additional wraps for protection, and delicate mechanisms of the human drives the blood from the surface, and body. Heat is also being constantly the skin is chilled, the internal organs dissipated through the peripheral, or beome congested by the excess of

of the blood vessels, and more blood thoughtless persons have laid the founis brought from the internal organs to dation for consumption, pneumonia, the periphery. As a result, the skin bronchitis, and many other serious lungs. is warmed and flushed. The tempera- troubles by this and other similar careture of the skin is raised by this warmer less habits. The importance of care particles, which are removed by passing blood from the internal organs. The in this matter cannot be too frequently through the nostrils. Again, noxious

The other extreme—that of wearing to be avoided, as it increases the lia- lungs when breathed through the nose, When cold is applied to the body, the bility and danger upon exposure. The and less liable to be harmful.

mechanism of the higher animals main- to the center that heat must not be dis- tive Indian, notwithstanding his limited tains a normal, constant temperature of sipated so recklessly; that it is needed, wardrobe, in the coldest seasons of the the body. This temperature (about 98.6 and none must be lost. Consequently year, bear evidence to the fact that civdegrees F. in man) is maintained at all the surface, or peripheral, blood vessels ilized people wear too many clothes. seasons of the year, and under all the are so constricted that less blood passes and that bodily resistance is largely a

A cold morning bath increases ability to resist exposure very much, and is to Sudden exposure to cold, therefore, many proof against colds and other ail-

Breathing Through the Nose By A. B. Olson, M. D.

Nature designed the nose for the insurface, blood vessels. These blood ves- blood, the head aches, a cold is taken, flow and outflow of the breath during sels are under the immediate control and the liability of contracting graver breathing. The air is warmed by going through the nasal passages more than by going through the mouth. It is also more easily moistened, and hence less irritating to the delicate tissues of the

> Air contains more or less foreign odors and injurious gases are better detected when the air enters the nose

For Thanksgiving Evening Entertainment

gage the attention of a home magazine and writers for the same than that of home recreations. In the larger villages and cities there are amusements and diversions of all kinds, and many of them not the best, all tending to wean people away from the sacred fireside They took them to banquets, oh, gloriously altars. Hence in all such places attrative home recreations should be constant, whereby the home shall be made so bright and sunny that young and old will prefer its cheer and shelter to all questionable allurements without. In rural communities the diversions outside the home are not so numerous and are usually less objectionable. In such localities life is apt to become insufferably dull and monotonous unless parents do their utmost, thoughtfully and sympathetically, to provide themselves and their children with home entertainments that shall be both edifying, diverting, and amusing. Herewith is presented a pleasing suggestion for a happy home-Thanksgiving entertainment. In later numbers other helpful suggestions will be made in Vick's along the line of home recreations.—Editor.)

My Lady Chrysanthemum

My Lady Chrisanthemum, dainty and fair, Has myrtle-green garments and golden And said, glad hair.

She tripped in so gaily when roses were done.

And captured our love with a smile from

at our feet.

(No more important subject can en- Their simple, glad manners, so child-like

Insured them a welcome in all the broad land.

Both old folks and children rejoiced when

they came,
And thought the chrysanthenum worthy
of fame.

And men, women, children, their beauty

And clustered so purely round altars and

light, nodded to baby in her cradle of

white.

Why is it, we wondered, these guests from Japan,

soon win the praise of child, woman and man? we discovered their gift from

above-They came for our comfort, from motives of love.

When all the sky darkens, when leaves fall away,

When roses are vanquished and snowdrops decay.

My Lady Chrisanthemum came from joicing.

Japan, "I've a mission of blessing to

Her children came over across the dark yourself. wave,

IN CONCERT.
So teach us your lesson, dear flowers of the fall,

So sweetly, so gently, to one and to all,
That we, too, may comfort when hopes die
away,
And be like thy blossoms through a winter-

like day.

Why not have a real, old-fashioned Thanksgiving evening? It need not require a great amount of planning to make the evening of a happy day Round fair bridal tables they nodded their the crown of its rejoicing. To cat plumes, and drink and be merry is not the tombs.

They stood in silk chambers so silent and If the original purpose is lost sight of in loaded tables and family reunions, we shall be the losers, whether we realize it or not. An evening of the right kind of entertainment will supply something for mind and heart and supplement the feast that was afforded at the well-laden board.

> Do you sing? Then plan for an oldfashioned song service, in which you many recall the comforts for which you should offer praise. The best of blessings is "Home, Sweet Home." Follow the song with a characle on some word of gratitude, praise, or re-

> Have you children? Call upon one or two of them to repeat some pretty poem or recitation, or recite something

the sun.

And love makes the welcome that all lovers crave;

She sent out her children in alley and street,

They nodded from windows, they smiled To say you are glad the Chrysanthemum's of your lovely dark-eyed girls, draping there in clipping yellow garments (a large of the control of the Could you arrange for a tableau? her in clinging, yellow garments (a la Grecian) and veiling her form in purple illusion, crown her with autumn leaves give her a scepter of dried goldenrod, pile about her feet the fruits and vegetables of the year, elevate her on a hid den ottoman, turn down the lights, and as she stands in a graceful, airy position, illuminate her with rose or purple calcium lights. Have some one read Lonfellow's poem on "Autumn," accompanied by low music on piano, organ, violin, guitar, or mandolin.

Put in another rounder of general singing of familiar songs, such as "Suwanee River," "Dixie Land," or some tender hymn, like "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord."

Let the young folks give you another charade on the name of some vegetable, fruit, or autumn flower.

If you could cut the verses out beforehand, and either have the natural flowers or make paper chrysanthemums, the poem introducing this article could be utilized to advantage. Select eight children, and let each one learn a verse, dividing the fourth verse between two children in costume of nurse and bride, and let the last verse be recited in concert. Let each of the other children be dressed in green paper, arranged like leaves by crumpling and tying around the waist. Let the first child wear sevcral yellow blossoms, with four or five towering above her head. Let the next child wear the same number in various shades, then in turn, red, white, purple, pink, garnet, until all are arrayed. The flower effect can be heightened by taking pains to stand each child in a box, covered with terra cotta colored paper. In the cheer let all recite the last verse, waving flowers. Place before the nurse chrysanthemum a dainty cradle. Either a baby's or a doll's cradle will do.

Have a song after this, "Scatter Seeds of Kindness," or something else of a kindly nature, that will send home the meaning of the poem.

"The Witche's Daughter"

Have some one read "The Witch's Daughter," by Whittier, accompanied by soft, weird music, and plan for an appropriate tableau, as "Esek" brings 'Mabel" into the husking, announcing her as his chosen bride.

Follow this with the solo, "The Arrow," by Longfellow.

Represent Evangeline's betrothal with appropriate tableau. Let the part of the poem that describes it be read, and the scene will suggest itself.

Sing Longfellow's "Bride," or "The Day Is Done," while arranging for a tableau of the death of Gabriel. Let some one recite the closing part of the poem, beginning with "In that delightful land which is washed by the Delaware's waters," to the poem's end, omitting such parts as can be spared without marring the unity of the story. Represent in the tableau the scene in the hospital, Gabriel on a couch dying as an old man, Evangeline as a nun kneeling beside him, with face upraised, saying, "Father, I thank thee."

Have a quartette sing the chant, "The Reaper." Close by some cheerful song in harmony with the general theme or the feeling of the entertainment: "Sweet By and By," "Awake My Soul, in Joyful Lays," or some good popular ballad, such as your taste and circumstances

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Vick's Home Building Department

A FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR MODERN HOME

We place before the readers of Vick's Magazine this month a description of a house, with the illustrations of same, showing what can be done for \$1,500 in the way of a modern home. The design is not intended to be showy or elaborate, but every convenience and comfort possible has been arranged for.

There is a spacious porch, a cozy little reception hall, with a built-in seat, which has a hinged lid and so provides an excellent place for rubbers and such articles. Opening off the hall by a cased opening is the sitting-room, which is of fair size and is provided with a fireplace, which has tile facings and hearth. Above the mantel-shelf would be a beveled plate mirror. Back of the sitting room is the dining-room, which is connected with the sitting-room with a pantry, which is equipped with shelving, flour bins, drawers, and cupboards.

The cellar stair is alike convenient of access both from the kitchen and the front of the house. This goes down under the main stair, onto a landing four stairs down, from which a grade door is provided to outdoors.

The rear entry serves to keep out the cold and provides space for the refrigerator, brooms, mops, etc.

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closet is provided, which has shelving and three drawers.

FIRST FLOOR

The house contains a complete set of plumbing, the fixtures of which are modern, exposed, and warranted. In the basement, which extends under the entire house, is provided a hot air heater, and in connection with same is a complete ventilating system, coal bins, and vegetable rooms are also arranged in the basement, and if desired, a laundry can be finished off. The cellar has a concrete cement floor.

The finish of the house, included in the estimate of cost, is of pine, and may be either painted or stained. Hardwood floors have been included for the entire house, with the exception of the kitchen, pantry, entry and closets. There is some attic space, sufficient for storage, and a scuttle is provided to same from the second story hall.

The front door, which has a large beveled plate glass in same, and the stair treads would be of hardwood.

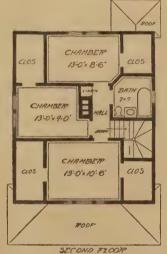
The foundation walls are intended to be of stone, that portion showing above grade to be selected, neatly laid and walls pointed up, both outside and inside, with beaded work drawn on the walls outside.

The exterior finish to the main cornice Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

In the second story there are three would be of siding, with shingles used in chambers and bathroom and ample clos- the gables. A very good color scheme ets are obtained under the eaves in would be a gray for the body of the first roof. The lowest height in the front story and white trimming, staining the and back rooms is 6 feet 6 inches, the shingles in the gables a dark brown and middle room being full height. A linen using the white for trim. The same stain on the roof shingles would also look very well, or a dark green would be effective.

The estimate of cost includes double floors throughout and the exterior walls back plastered. There is also an ash pit in the basement to receive the fireplace ashes.

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vailing in the different localities, one can ascertain whether the price will be increased or decreased.

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Ruck and Tuck A TALE OF THE PLAINS

(Continued from page nine.)

twenty men fully armed and carrying axes and a day's rations, were ordered to proceed to a point about twelve miles up the river, where a large grove of cotton trees was discovered, and to cut them down. The road ran due north along the bottom lands, skirted on the left by the woods and on the right by bluff, composed to a great extent of immense rocks and many cave-like caverns. The squad got into a wagon drawn by a six-mule team and leisurely proceeded on their way. Scarcely had they passed the Indian village when Wyona came running after them like a deer. She waved something in her hand and shouted: "Jack, oh, Jack, I must speak to you." Sergeant Ruck ordered the teamster to stop the wagon, jumped out, and asked his wife what the trouble was. Wyona gave him the thing she held in her hand, which proved to be a small piece of tanned buffalo skin, very similar to parchment, and on it was painted a crude picture of an Indian in the act of scalping a

Wyona explained that an Indian boy had thrown it into her tent, after he had left, and ran away as fast as he could.

"Jack," she pleaded, "do not go today; this is Hun-ka-has ka's doings. He has certainly hatched some plot to kill you."

The sergeant tenderly kissed and comforted her, and told her that it was an idle threat; that he must do his duty whatever the consequences; the soldiers were well armed, and her rejected suitor would not dare to make trouble for himself and his tribe. He bid her to return to camp, and promised to be careful and on his guard. The squad resumed their journey and reached their destination without further interrup-Before the men started in to work, Sergeant Ruck assembled them about him and said: "Boys, don't spread out too much in the woods. Keep as close together as possible, because no one can tell what may happen. Look well to your guns and ammunition and have them in easy reach. I shall blow a whistle when anything occurs of an alarming nature, and you will fall in at once right here where we are now. I shall remain here with the wagon. Corporals Wagner and Hamilton, you will keep your eyes open, remain near your men, and in case of danger fire a gun. Now, boys, go to work."

After the men had gone, Ruck shouldered his gun, walked up and down at a brisk rate, with faithful Tuck at his heels. The solitude in this wild region was oppressive, nothing could be heard but the stroke of the soldiers' axes in the distance. So time passed on until nearly noon, when all of a



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sudden the report of a gun was heard in the distance. Ruck was on the alert in a moment. He brought down his familiar with the advertisements of the gun to a charge, blew his whistle, and CHICAGO HOUSEWRECKING CO., awaited developments. Tuck com- whose announcement occupies our last menced to bark and made a dash for the woods. Then the firing became more furious, drew nearer and nearer, and presently Corporal Wagner and half a dozen men broke through the sun, from pockethandkerchiefs to steam

(To be Continled.)

A cheating salesman is more dangerous to the community than is the sneaking night-time burglar. The latter is often captured and punished; but the former is seldom detected, and less often to their customers. Our readers will is given any adequate retribution for the do well to send for their catalogue and robbery he commits.

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Our readers have doubtless become cover page of this issue. It is a rather peculiar concern, with a peculiar title. They sell nearly everything under the engines. They are backed by tremendous "Sergeant," shouted the Corporal, as capital and make purchases often that soon as he got his breath, "the redskins are startling. No offer seems big enough to stagger them. They seem to be always on hand at any bankrupt or sheriff sale and always have the ready money to buy goods in any quantities when a will make a price to suit them. This enables them to give unusual bargains see what they have to offer.



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ODRESSES ANYMAN FOR THE WEE ONES

A Thanksgiving Story

By Loretta Reisman

children?" asked Miss True, one day said to him: early in November. Little black-eyed John in the front seat, generally foremost in everything, promptly responded, in a pleading tone, "Oh, yes! and let us play it, too—please do!" Such eager tones are hard to resist, and Miss True answered: "Perhaps you may, but we must have the story first. See, John, the children are all waiting. If you sit still, you may be John Alden when we play the story. You are not like him; for he had fair hair and blue eyes-"

"But my name's John," he said, fearing that Miss True had changed her mind.

'Yes, but we will have the story, now," she answered, and then began: "Hundreds of years ago there were no white people in this country. Its only inhabitants were the Indians, who lived among the wild animals and birds."

"Did Hiawatha and Nokomis live here, too?" eagerly asked the irrepressible John.

Miss True nodded, and continued: "But there were white people living away across the 'shining big sea-water' in a country called England, thousands of miles from here. They were ruled by a king who did not like some of his subjects. They wanted to do right, so they went to Holland, a country not far from England. The people there spoke a different language; and the men from England said, 'If we stay here, our children will marry among these people, and our grandchildren will speak this Dutch language, and we shall not be able to understand them.' So they sailed away from that country in a boat called the 'Mayflower.' The women and children stayed on the 'Mayflower,' while the men went ashore to cut down trees and build log houses. The 'Mayflower' could not go back across the ocean that winter; for it watha's canoe. They had to get into a water was not deep enough for the they protected the settlement. 'Mayflower' to go close to shore. The "After the 'Mayflower' had fort. They called the place 'Plymouth,'

Pilgrims did not have much food, and and when it had been gathered, Gov the weather was so bitterly cold that ernor Bradford invited his neighbors, many of them sickened, and half of and an Indian chief, Massasoit by name, them died. They buried their dear ones with his warriors, to come to a feast, at night, so that the Indians would not The Indians came, ninety of them, know they were becoming so few in decked out in paint and feathers, but number. The next year they planted friendly. The men and the warriors their grain over the graves, so the In. went into the woods and killed deer dians would not know the graves were and wild to keys. They also had nuts

and mother and brothers and sisters all week with the Pilgrims. died that winter. Then she went about "Mr. Longfellow, who wrote 'Hiawas kind to her; and one time when great grandparents.

"Would you like a true story today, they were visiting together, Priscilla

"'I've been dreaming all night and thinking all day of the hedgerows of England-

They are in blossom now, and the country is all like a garden-

Thinking of lanes and fields, and the song of the lark and the linnet,

Seeing the village street, and familiar faces of neighbors Going about as of old, and stopping to

gossip together; And at the end of the street, the village

church, with the ivy Climbing the gray tower, and the quiet

graves in the churchyard. Kind are the people I live with, and dear

to me my religion: Still my heart is so sad that I wish myself back in Old England.

You will say it is wrong, but I cannot help it; I almost

Wish myself back in Old England, I feel so lonely and wretched.

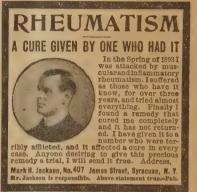
'Then John Alden said he did not think it was wrong for her to wish it; for stouter hearts than a woman's had quailed in that terrible winter. He tried to comfort her; but he was lonely and homesick, too, and when the 'Mayflower' was ready to sail back to England one day, he went on board, with the sailors and thought he would go back to his parents and brothers and sisters. The Pilgrims all came down to the shore to see the 'Mayflower' off, Priscilla among the rest, and she looked so sad and lonely that John would not go away and leave her.

The Indians came to see the Pilgrims sometimes; and Samoset, a good Indian, gave them some corn to plant. They had never seen any before. One time some savage Indians sent a challenge of war, and the Pilgrims became frightwas only a sailboat. Here is a picture ened; but among them was the stout of it, and here is a little boat like Hia- captain, Miles Sandish, who settled all their troubles with the Indians. He had canoe when they went ashore; for the twelve soldiers among the Pilgrims, and

"After the 'Mayflower' had sailed out men built seven log houses and a strong of sight, on its way back to England, the Pilgrims went back to their homes the name of their home in England, where they worked industriously in their The large rock on which they stepped fields and gardens, and at spinning and when getting out of the canoe, they weaving. Priscilla could spin, and called 'Plymouth Rock.' weave, and knit, and sew. When au-"That was a terrible winter. The tumn came, there was a good harvest and wild grapes from the woods. Pris-There was a beautiful young lady in cilla helped the women cook the turkeys this company of brave men and women, and venison, and made puddings and named Priscilla Molines, whose father pumpkin pies. The Indians stayed a

helping the others care for their sick watha,' wrote a long poem about Prisones. Every one loved her. Can you cilla and John Alden and Miles Stanguess why? But when spring came, she dish. It is a true story, too; for Priscilla was often very lonely. John Alden and John Alden were the poet's great,





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FORGIVENESS

By Eldiene Small

She stretched repentant hands out to the world,

This erring woman, heartsick and alone; The picture, mutely sad, brought not a

She had no kindly word in any The strictly proper world held back its

And spurned her as it hurried coldly by Tis thus we raise the fallen one and

Tis thus we greet home-turning, you

The straggling sunshine falls in golden

Across the furrowed brow, now cold and

Above the pulseless breast the poor hands lie— For she went from us in the silent night

The world which had no sympathy for her On yesterday, will neither know nor

But on the pallid face a smile of peace Tells us she found forgiveness Over There!

November

November days are short, November skies are gray. The clouds hang low and are full of snow; the fields and trees are brown, with here and there a dark-green meadow or wheat field. All the colors of November are somber. The winds blow; but the fallen leaves are wet and heavy, and do not race along the road as when chased by the Indian summer zephyrs of October. The gloom of the darkening afternoon settles early over the scene. Yet the their bare branches standing out against across the fertile prairies, through the more chill, and drear, and uninviting it is without, still in a greater degree it bright and delightsome within. Home firelight is all the brighter when days are dark. The fireside is the warmer when cold winds whistle about the eaves, and drift the early snows before the door.

So when November days come upon the heart, and drear December, with wintry chill, seems about to shed its congealing blight on all our joys, then stems. The oaks cannot fix up their onward march of the triumphant buildis the time to retire within, where the their happy warmth around. Then it matters little how the winds of adversity blow. There is within a cozy nook to which their benumbing blasts can never reach. But as he who would escape the November winds must have a home-hearth where the fire burns warmly bright, so, to be protected from the autumn frosts that betoken from the coming winter of life, one must have a heart where the fires of love for God and man have long been lighted and brightly burning. Youth is the time to light those fires. Light them in the home and light them in the hears. Let them be the sacred vestal fires, which burn forever.

Rest Time

This is the rest time of the year, and the days are very short. The sun's interesting conversation, or study? lanting rays strike the earth in such a way that they spread themselves over so large a surface that they cannot warm it as they did in the summer, when they shone directly upon it. Jack first turned the prows of his tiny fleet Frost, too, is abroad in the land, spread-toward the great unknown West, and ing the snow as a warm covering over it is equally true today during the first the seeds, grass and flowers, which are decade of the twentieth century. now taking their long winter sleep.

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HEATER AND COOKER, OR HEATING EXCLUSIVELY.

BURNS BARRELS OF AIR NOTHING MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION STOVE EVER INVENTED—CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT WHEREVER EXHIBITED. FURTHER THROUGH TO BE AND THE CONSUMING OF OIL WOOD CANNOT BE AND THE CONSUMING OF OI HARRISON'S VALVELESS WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC AIR BURNER STOVE

In about a barrel of air, to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention, since he tail day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control. D. CARN, IND., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas of or fuel." L. NORRIS, VT., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas of or the control of the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me \$5.60 permonth, and the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me \$5.60 permonth, and the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me \$5.60 permonth, and the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me \$5.60 permonth, and the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove of the control of the cont

jectionable features of all other stoves wiped out.

Not like those sold in stores. Ideal for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with Radiating Attachment; also cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, etc.

No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot and dirt Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—last for years. Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills. ALL SIZES. PRICES LOW—13.25 and up. Sent to any address. Serd no money--only send your name and address. Write today for our 30 day.

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The roots have stopped sending up is that no other great business organizathe sap to the leaves; for their work tion in America is just now doing so the sky! But soon they will be cov- verdant valleys, midst the mighty forlight.

trees, you will see that they are all fore been built with such tremendous kets, which are snugly glued together the new Pacific extension of the St. to keep out the frost. The buds will Paul road. Neither panics, hard times, be found where the leaves were attached engineering difficulties, floods, or storms buds so comfortably as other trees, so fires of love burn bright, and shed they keep the old leaves to care for the baby leaves in the buds.

The insects have curled themselves up snugly in little cocoons, and fastened themselves to the branches trees, shrubs, or tall weeds; and the snakes, turtles, frogs, and crawfish have huried themselves in the mud.

The farmers have gathered in their harvest of wheat, oats and corn, hay, and fodder; and the cellars and bins are filled with apples, vegetables, and coal. The little country children have filled their garrets with nuts and popcorn for the long winter evenings. ponds and rivers are now ice-bound and covered with merry skaters.

Are you not thankful for your pleasant winter evenings, and for the opportunity to improve yourselves by reading

Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way

True, indeed, was this statement more than four centuries ago when Columbus other thing is also quite as true, and that

is finished, and they have bidden good- much as is the Chicago, Milwaukee & by to the trees, and fallen to the ground. St. Paul Railway Company to blaze out How lonely the old trees look, with a new "Course of Empire" westward ered with snow or ice; then they will ests, over the lofty mountains, on to sparkle brightly in the sunlight or moon-tidewater on the Pacific coast. And still another thing is true, no other If you will look at the buds on the great continental railway has ever becomfortably wrapped up in their blan- expedition as is now being constructed to the branch, right under the leaf- are at all effective in obstructing the ers of this great highway for the iron horse, the black giant of commerce. The line is now completed to and beyond Butte, Mont.; more than seventy-five miles have also been built from Seattle, and other work has been done farther east. The new line was built primarily to be a carrier of ores and their products and of lumber. But its greatest mission will be to carry to the mills each year millions of bushels of wheat on which the world has never reckoned in its computation of the bread supply. The new road to Seattle and Tacoma by way of Butte will add enormously to the population of states that have been of slow growth since their admission to the Union and swell the volume of those commonwealths' contribution to the mineral and timber wealth of the nation.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely without Pain-Sent Free.

Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 116 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

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\$25.00 for the round trip from Chicago to Lemmon, S, D., Hettinger, Bowman and Marmarth N. D., and Mildred, Mont.

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b have just purchased from a firm in Ger
y some of the most beautiful ThanksgivChristmas and New Year Post Cards you Our Offer: We want

Il Ull' Farming six months, and if you lead lot odday for a six month's trial sub-ption we will give you absolutely free six heese elegant Holiday Post Cards, ou won't be disappointed, for these cards are dufferent, and not like any you ever saw. SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Dept. 327 Des Moines, Iowa



At the Point of the Needle

Novelties for Christmas Gifts

woman can make a little Christmas have for sale. logue showing new ideas for novelties will not be taken up here for detailed

should be secured. Orders are

much more easily obtained where a picture of the little novelty, all made up, can be shown. Upon application the writer will send a New Prem-

ium Art Book which will be

found a good salesman for the woman soliciting orders for novelties. After the goods have been ordered and re-

ceived the work of making up

the different novelties should

be begun at once. The necessary materials for the making

up of almost every article will be found in the following list:

One steel punch, with which to punch holes in the cardboard foundations, for running ribbon through; several sheets of sheet wadding; one and onequarter yards of ribbon for each novelty

yard for other novelties; a very small

assortment of embroidery silk. The

prices to be asked for making up the

prettiest articles, selected from the catalogue, and make them up. Then invite

friends in for an afternoon tea, and This is the season when the home incidentally to inspect the goods you

money. If she can embroider, and is Have selected illustrations for a few deft at making up little novelties, and of the best selling and most popular novhas some new ideas to show her friends, elties for gifts. As a full and complete there will be no difficulty in taking lesson for making up each is sent free orders for small articles. A good cata- with the materials when ordered, space

instructions for making up the different articles suggested.

A Dainty Jewell Bag, Chamois Lined

The little bag shown in figure No. 2383 is made of white pure linen. Inside is a small round bag of chamois skin. The linen bag should be embroidered with shades of forget-me-not blue. The buds should be tipped with a little pale pink. The scalloped edge should be covered with buttonhole stitches made with Filo

Child's Embroidered Bib Small articles for the baby are



requiring a ribbon hanger and one-half always saleable at any season of the year, and more particularly so at Christmas time. The bib illustrated in figure 2334 is made of fine white different novelties ordered must neces- India linen and embroidered with a sarily vary with the amount of work on design of forget-me-nots, which should each. A good plan, where one does not be embroidered solid with long-andcare to solicit her friends for orders, is short stitch. The bib is lined with a to secure two or three dozen of the soft pad of canton flannel.









No. 2329



Infant's Shoes

The little shoes shown in figure No. 2329 are stamped on a fine but at the beginning of this article, can be firm art linen, pure white. The ribbon found almost innumerable other demay be embroidered solid, with satin signs for Christmas novelties. Regard-stitch, or it may be outlined. The for- ing the designs illustrated in this deget-me-nots should be embroidered in partment, any reader may obtain them shades of blue Filo silk. The scal- by addressing the editor of this de-

the shoes should be worked with buttonhole stitches. The ribbon may be tied at top of the shoes or it may be laced down the fronts through small eyelets made for this purpose.

Embroidered Hair

No prettier gift could be devised for a friend than the little article illustrated in figure No. 2308. The receiver cover is stamped on fine sheer white lawn. The design is an arrangement of rosebuds, softly tinted

Recipe Case

The recipe case, figure No. 2348, is one of the

most useful as well as practical novelties I have seen this season. The two covers, the cardboard foundation for each, 15 cents. the covers, the six gold stamped envelopes for holding recipes, prized by the housewife, and the fancy paper lining for the inside of the covers, are sent, put up neatly, ready for embroid- and make up, each, 15 cents. ering. A complete leson, which is furnished free of charge, is also included. make up, each, 20 cents.



No. 2314

An Embroidered Totlet Cushion

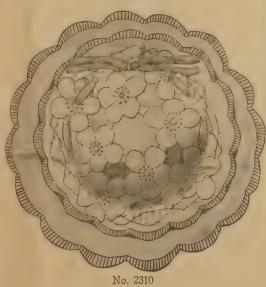
The little cushion shown in figure No. 2310, has two covers, one on the under and one on the upper side of the round cushion. The two covers are laced together with narrow ribbon, which is run through eyelets made for this purpose. The under cover has the edge scalloped only. The upper cover has a design of yellow Scotch roses, softly tinted in natural colors, in addition to the scalloped edge.

Bull-Dog Match Scratcher

The small round match scratcher shown in figure No. 2317 will make a welcome gift to one's gentlemen friends or to the men in one's own family. The design requires outline stitch only. A completed lesson for making up and embroidering is furnished free.

Additional Designs for Novelties

In the Premium Art Book mentioned loped edges on the top and fronts of partment, care of Vick's Magazine.



Needlework Shopping Service

Figure No. 2383, ready to make up,

Figure No. 2334, ready to embroider and make up, each, 15 cents.

Figure No. 2329, ready to embroider

Figure No. 2308, tinted, ready to

Figure No. 2348, tinted, ready to embroider and make up. each, 25 cents.

Figure No. 2310, tinted, ready to embroider and make up, each, 30 cents.

Figure No. 2317, tinted, ready to embroider and make up, each, 30 cents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT-ACKNOWLEDGMENT—Vick's Magazine is in-debted to Hon. Geo. McKerrow, superin-tendent of Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, for the loan of the two half-tone cuts on page 8 of the October is-sue.—Editor.

Two beautiful full size 16x20 pictures and a package of ten handsomely colored post cards given FREE to all answering this advertisement in good faith.
Write to-day.

Write to wouldn't you like a PRIZE of this handsome, elegant, attractive set of dishes? Of course you would. The set consists of 42 pieces ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished with YOUR INITIAL IN PURE GOLD, making the whole set the prid eand ambellished

china closest Think how proud you can feel to have them on your table when company comess.

SPLENDID PRIZE! This 42 Piece Gold Monogram

Dinner Set CAN BE YOURS IF YOU ACT UPON THIS OFFER PROMPTLY.

This set is just as shown in the illustration. This daintily decorated, embelished, gold initial dinner set, elaborately decorated with wild roses with green leaves and foilage, every piece trimmed with coin gold, the next thing to Haviland china, which is owned by multimillionaires, equal to a set costing many dollars in your local stores—this PRIZE PREMIUM is YOURS for a little of your leisure time. Your initial in gold is put on as shown above. This dinner set will be the pride of your home and you can WIN it easily by a little pleasant effort.

dinner set will be the pride of your home and you can WiN it easily by a little pleasant effort.

An Extra Free Present for Promptness. Act promptly upon this offer and WIN ANOTHER PRIZE of a beautiful 8 PIECE SILVER PLATED TEASET—consisting of six teaspoons, a sugar shell and a butter knife, handsomely plated with coin silver. You can easily win BOTH of these valuable prizes. One lady writes: "I am very much pleased with my prize set. It is very much better than I ever expected to get. Any one can see for themselves by looking at the set I received that there are no cheap articles put out by you." Another lady writes: "Received prize set O. K. Am very much pleased with it. It is much vicer than I thought it mould be. I thank you very much. I am gaing to earn another set."

nicer than I thought it mould be. I thank you very much. I am going to earn another set." BY MY PLAN ANY ONE CAN SECURE BOTH THESE BEAUTIFUL PRIZES JUST LIKE THESE LADIES DID. HOW TO GET THESE PRIZES. Just fill in carefully the coupon below and send it to me, and I will take pleasure in writing you just what to do. I have such a splendid, liberal proposition to make to you that I know south the property heavily the coupon below.

you just what to do. I have such a splendid, liberal proposition to make to you that I know you will be delight to have a chance to get an elegant, beautifully decoroated 42 PIECE GOLD MONOGRAM DINNER SET and the HANDSOME TEA SET PLATED WITH COIN SILVER when you see how easily it can be done.

BEAR IN MIND these two Prizes are free. Don't forget that we give Two Grand Prize Premiums instead of one, and that as soon as we get the coupon we send you two beautiful richly colored PICTURES and a set of ARTISTIC COLORED POST CARDS absolutely free. Don't delay. Write at once. Address M. A. JOHNSON, Mgr., Warren, Pa.

M. A. Johnson, Mgr., Warren, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I would like to secure a 42 PIECE GOLD MONOGRAM DINNER SET and A HANDSOME SILVER PLATED 8 PIECE TEA SET. Please send me full particulars.

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\$1.80 OUTFIT also to lessons in Tapestry painting

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part of each part painted, which roses, like cut, with part of each part painted, which gives you the correct idea of colors and how to finish same. Chance for a limited number to represent us; liberal profits; catalogue FREE, Send this adv. and write to-dav.

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Vick's Sale and Exchange Department

If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate in any part of the country, a business, a patent, or personal property of any kind, it will pay you to make known your wants by advertising in Vick's Sale and Exchange Department. Through this Department you can reach several hundred thousand people each month at a very trifling cost. Until further notice our rate will be only 40 cents per line, but the minimum charge will be \$2.00. There are 14 lines in an inch of space and 7 words in a line-average. We will prepare the advertisement for you without extra charge it you will send us a description of the property or article that you want to sell, or buy or exchange. You may have your own name and address inseried in the advertisement, or you may omit it and have the replies sent to our office, in which event they will be forwarded

to you promptly.

Vick's Magazine circulates among a good substantial class of people in all parts of the country, a very large percentage of whom do business by mail. No matter what you have for sale you can reach a large number of possible buyers through this Department, and if you are willing to accept a reasonable price, you have excellent chances of finding a quick buyer. We especially recommend this Department to those who want to buy or sell real estate. At all times there are many of our readers who want to buy farms or residences or building lots in different parts of the country, and many who want to sell or exchange their properties. It will pay you to get in touch with these people. Copy for advertisements in this Department may be sent to us direct or through any reputable advertising agency. Orders sent direct should be accompanied by remittance. When replying to ads which appear without a name, simply address Sale & Exchange Department, Vick's Magazine, identifying the ad by letter and number.

ARKANSAS

N-51. 480 acres mineral land, Marion county, Arkansas, four miles from railroad station. entirely undeveloped, but adjoins several well-known mines, and adjoins several well-known mines, and there is every reason to believe that this tract could be developed into a highly profitable lead and zinc property. Good water supply and plenty of good timber. The timber alone is estimated orth \$35,000. Price for the entire tract is \$27,500 to a quick buyer. A property of 120 acres adjoining this property recently sold for \$27,000. It will pay you to investigate

N-50. 400 acres lead and zinc placer mining property, Marion county, Arkansas, near the White river. Large outcroppings of ore exposed to view. One open cut contains ore estimated to average ten per cent lead of the richest grade. Entire tract is covered with white oak, hickory and other hardwoods. Plenty of water. This property offers a most exceptional opportunity to any person whi will properly develop it. Perfect title. Price, only \$25,000. \$25,000.

COLORADO

A-51. Ranch of 480 a. in Kiowa county, Colorado, only one-half mile from rail-road station and adjoining irrigation system. An ideal property for raising cattle, sheep or poultry. Location one of the most healthful in the world. Price \$2,500.

FLORIDA

A-53. 119 a. of good rich land about 3 miles from Orlando, Florida; well located on a main road. Particularly suitable for growing oranges and other fruits and truck. Has considerable growth of young pine and oak. Price, \$20 per acre.

KANSAS

A-60. 320 a. farm in Rooks county, Kansas. 150 a. cultivated; all fenced. Two wells with windmills and tanks, Frame house, barn, granary, etc. Five mi. from Webster. Price, \$6,400; half cash.

MASSACHUSETTS

A-62. Farm of 140 a.near Methuen, Essex county, Massachusetts. One 12-room house, one 6-room house, two large barns, carriage house, hennery and other buildings. Located near the Merrimac river. Price, \$13,000.

OHIO

OHIO

B-55. Fine residence property, Toledo, Ohio; 3 big lots 75x150 each; modern 7-room house in good condition, barn, chicken house, etc. Large variety of fruit. Will exchange for a good farm. Let me know what you have to offer.

NEBRASKA

N-53. Three-quarter section farm near Neligh, Nebraska. 210 acres cultivated. All fenced and cross-fenced; 10 acres alfalfa; 2 windmills; good pasture with never-failing spring. Good 9-room house, alfa; 2 windmills; good pasture with never-failing spring. Good 9-room house good barn, cowsheds, hog houses and other outbuildings. Price, \$36 per acre; \$4,000 cash; balance mortgage.

480 acre farm, Sheridan Nebraska; 100 acres under cultivation, balance hay and pasture land. Property intersected by railroad. Six-room house, barn, granary, cowshed, etc. Price, \$10,500. Possession March 1, 1909.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA
N-52. Slate property of 10½ acres in Carbon county, Pa.; 600-foot vein of fine black slate, Improvements embrace new 50 H. P. boiler, new 30 H. P. hoisting engine, 900-gallon water tank, pumps, dericks, cables, etc.; also shanty for splitting slate, dressing tools, picks, shoovels, drills, etc. Equipment is sufficient for six splitting shanties, the estimated profits of \$168, \$93 per day, based a production of \$168. \$93 per day, based a production of \$168 per day. Property can be boought outright for \$22,500.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A-61. 60 a. farm near Rising Sun, Cecil A-65. 5,500 a. in South Carolina, about county, Maryland. Stone dwelling, good 4 1-2 mi. from Georgetown. Intersected barn, 2-story granary with carriage house by Georgetown & Western railroad. Good attached, blacksmith shop, chicken houses and other outbuildings. Price, \$4,000.

MARCHINA

4 1-2 mi. from Georgetown. Intersected by Georgetown & Western railroad. Good attached, blacksmith shop, chicken houses and other outbuildings. Price, \$4,000.

make good hunting preserve. Price, \$5 per a.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

A-68. Grain and hay farm of 275 a. near Alexandria, Virginia. 20 minutes from Washington. Excellent land, all ditched and well drained. Excellent 12-room dwelling with bath. Frame cottage near dwelling for servants, also 8-room tenant house. Large hay and stock barn, dairy barn with concrete floors, brick spring house, wheat granary and outbuildings. Fields in excellent condition and well prepared for rotation of crops. Dwelling beautifully located on high ground in a 2 a. grove of reat oaks with winding drives. Price, \$18,500.

WYOMING

A-69. Residence property in Sheridan, Wyoming. New house with 7 rooms and bath. Lot 70x125. Fine lawn with shade and fruit. Situated on one of the best streets. Price, \$5,000.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

B-21. Coal business in Philadelphia, northeast section. Gross receipts \$50,000 per year. Price only \$6,000, including horses, wagons, fixtures and good will. Stock on hand will be sold at actual cost. A very unusual opportunity.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE. The Allshine Beautiful Life. PREE. The Allshine Beautiful Life. The land where your dreams come true. Home work and success depts. Free with "The Woman and the Man—Mistakes of Marriage." 35c. Allshine Pub. Co., 70, R. 1, Richmond, Va.

Agents Wanted—You can make quick money presenting my wonderful premium offers to the people in your locality. I furnish free samples and pay liberal commissions. I want only good, reliable agents. Write for full particulars and send references. W. K. Ingalls, Home Herald Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Homes of Rural America

school. He deposited his sturdy avoirdupois in an antiquated heirloom chair. which creaked portentously as he slid it tableward. His neighbors called him Bill, but we shall know him as The Classic.

"Waal, Bill," said the man next him, "did ye git yer hoss put out safe?"

"Yep," answered The Classic, rolling from side to side in his mouth an in judiciously large mouthful of hot poto pike fer the barn when he hears the dinner-bell, an' when the whistle blew that settled it. He 'lowed it was either dinner-time er resurrection day, an' blame if he knowed which." Here the speaker's comments ended abruptly. The fresh little girl, hereinafter known as The Gingham Gowned, placed a cup of coffee by The Classic's plate.

A blush made still redder the bronzed face of The Classic. The Gingham Gowned was the soprano in the church choir; in fact, it was slyly hinted that The Classic had joined the choir rather on her account than because of his previously undiscovered vocal talent. A knowing wink passed from eye to eye around the table. The Classic swallowed the hot potato with a gulp. He could trace it as it traversed his esophagus like an African simoon. It burned all the way down. He gulped from a glass of water. In putting down the glass his finger came in contact with a lump of butter. In his embarrassment he did not notice it. There was a tear in his eye; he wiped it away with the buttered finger, with the result that the eye was beautifully buttered. Then opened a bombardment of clumsy jokes.

"Bill, ye'd butter not try to be so

oily," roared Joe Henning.
"Sho," piped Lute Winklepleck, "J
giss Bill's thinkin' of that gal of his'n, an' of no one butter."

"Hi, Bill, hev ye got yer new eye-wash pateneted?" cried Nick Nidy. "'Pears Bill's gitten considerable stuck up," observed Comeagain Wilson. "He's took to usin' hair-ile fer his eyewinkers."

The Classic was perturbed by the jests. He spilled his coffee, shoved back when it burned his thinly clad knees, and then the heirloom chair careened on its haunches, and went down, a hopeless wreck. All hands roared. Crude epigrams fell upon The Classic like flowers about the feet of a theater favorite. "Bill's got the floor! Bill's had a setback! Bill's appetite has caused his fall!"-so the badinage ran on until The Classic extricated himself, and, rushing from the room with the dilapidated chair, failed to return.

The Gingham Gowned watched the proceedings sympathetically. "What a booby that Bill is," another girl exclaimed. The mild-mannered Gingham Gowned turned and slapped the speaker's face soundly, then abruptly left the house. The slapee watched The Ging ham Gowned disappearing down the lane, and finally recovered her tongue sufficiently to snarl, with a rising inflection, "The little tiger." The Classic watching the same disappearing form from the horse-barn, murmured, "The

How much depends upon the point of view! * * *

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(Continued from page 28)

Dinner over, the men went out to lounge under the apple trees, save the deacon and the owner of the thresher outfit, who retired to the "settin'-room."

apiece. It was putty expensive, but a years ago?" feller owes somethin' to his ancestors, ye know." And the deacon pointed, with ill-concealed pride, to a pair of credit to the chamber of horrors of a me for always."

"Yes, them's putty good," assented the other, "but fer my part, I likes chromos better than iles. The chromo has a glossy finish that makes it hard fer flies to roost onto it. Now that is what I call art," and the thresher-man pointed to a green-eyed Madonna, clad in a yellow and white robe, and leaning against a manger, from which a blue cow was diligently eating amber-colored hay. The Madonna's hair was frizzled in the style prevailing at the date of the print, and she held in her arms a babe that, from its size and general appearance, must have been at least three years old. Above each was a gilt halo. The cow looked neglected; she had no halo.

"Yes," admitted the deacon, "that's putty fine. Ma sets considerable store by it. I think the expression is mighty

"Yes," said the thresher-man, gazing with chin between thumb and finger, and with the general air of a connoisseur, "I never seed a caow that looked more like life."

The floor was covered with clean ragcarpet; there was a "whatnot" in one corner, on which were arrayed bunches of cattails and teasel, wreaths of everlasting flowers, a stuffed owl that had lost one eye, fragments of erstwhile fine china, one or two old samplers, and a whale's tooth that a seafaring brother of the deacon had brought from the southern seas. There was a slightly musty odor about the room; for it was kept religiously closed, except on extraordinary occasions.

"Wheat's turnin' out putty middlin' good this year, deacon," ventured the owner of the thresher outfit, descending from art to more familiar themes.

"Yes," said the deacon, "the yield's good enough, but the ain't no decent price. 'Pears to me that if things goes on this way, we'll come to ruin," and he looked out over his hundred acres of glorious fields, and experienced the sweet internal satisfaction of knowing that he was a liar. * * *

By Saturday night the wheat had all been threshed. The traction engine, drawing its train of water-wagon and separator, had disappeared down the level road, leaving only a faint line of smoke, that hung, like the track of some fire-god, in the hazy sky. The roadside goldenrod peered over the fence into the farmyard and waved to the coxcombs in the yard, as some twilightexploring bug wiped the yellow dust from his wings and took flight from his golden bed. There were splendid splashes of orange and crimson in the west, and by and by the dusk turned on the incandescent stars.

Down the hill from the church came The Classic and The Gingham Gowned.

The Homes of Rural America There was a light in their faces that shines but once from the human soul. "Wheat turned out well this year," he was saying. "Father gave me an interest in it, and I have bought the forty over 'longside the old school house."
"What!" she said, cheerfully, turning

"Them," said the deacon, "is portraits of my father an' mother. A travelin' forty with the fence-corner where we feller did 'em in ile fer five dollars used to have our playhouse at recess,

'Yes," he said in his earnest, eager way, "and if you will let me, I am going to enlarge that playhouse, and I want malicious daubs that would have done you to come and live in it again with

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The Country Life Commission

(Concluded from page eight.)

that is the first in time and importance. First of all we must have food. But after that has been achieved is there nothing more to be done? It seems to me clear that farmers have as much to gain from good organization as merchants, plumbers, carpenters, or any of the other trades and businesses of the United States.

"But after the farmer has begun to make use of his right to combine for his advantage in selling his products and buying his supplies, is there nothing else he can do? As well might we say that, after the body and the mind of a boy have been trained, he should be deprived of all those associations with his fellows which make life worth living, and to which every child has an inborn right. Life is something more than a matter of business. No man can make his life what it ought to be by living it merely on a business basis. There are things higher than business. There ought then to be attractiveness in country life such as will make the country boy or girl want to live and work in the country, such that the farmer will understand that there is no more dignified calling than his own, none that makes life better worth living. The social or community life of the country should be put by the farmer, for no one but himself can do it for him, on the same basis as social life in the city, through the country churches and societies, through better roads, country telephones, rural free delivery, parcels post, and whatever else will help. problem is not merely to get better crops, not merely to dispose of crops better, but, in the last analysis, to have happier and richer lives of men and women on the farm."

This is certainly the soundest of sound doctrine-the true gospel of the enjoyable farm home. Mr. Pinchot's criticism as to the inadequacy of the work done by the agricultural colleges and departments of agriculture as to the betterment of social or community life among farmers and their families applies with equal if not greater force to the agricultural press. In most publications of this class nearly all the matter therein relates to the increased production of better things on the farm-grains, vegetables, stock, etc.-but very little, indeed, has any relation to the production of that most important of all crops-a better boy crop and a better girl crop-the making of better and happier men and women on the farm. It is greatly to be hoped, therefore, that the Country Life Commission will be able to devise a means of inducing agricultural papers everywhere to give far more attention than they have hitherto done to this vastly important problem.

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In his letter written August 10, 1908, informing each commissioner of his appointment, President Roosevelt makes timely observations on this important subject that will afford still more information as to the aims and mission of the Country Life Commission.

"I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both federal and state, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort has hitherto been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops in order to support himself and his family. But when this has been secured the effort for better farmng should cease to stand alone, and should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort, and social advantage from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. Agriculture is not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the

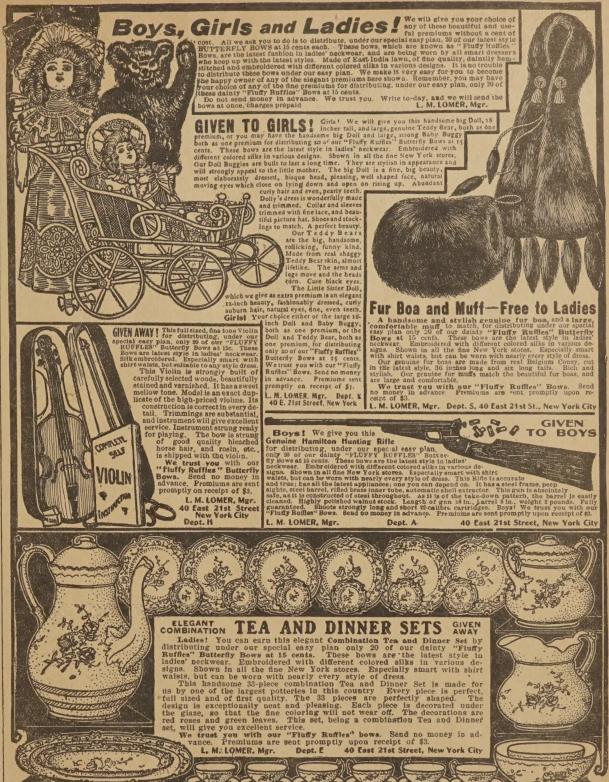
"The farmers have hitherto had less than their full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among all our people that the prizes of life lie away from the farm. I am therefore anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of securing better business and better living on the farm, whether by cooperation between farmers for buying, selling, and borrowing; by promoting social advantage and opportunities in the country, or by any other legitimate means that will help to make country life more gainful, more attractive and fuller of opportunities, pleasures and rewards for the men, women, and children of the farm."

One of the most encouraging developments in this splendid movement for an improved social rural life is that President Roosevelt's appointment of the Country Life Commission has met with all but universal commendation. Gratifying evidence of this is afforded by a recent dispatch from Washington to this effect: President Roosevelt's mail is stacked high these days with letters concerning the Commission on Country Life, which he recently created, and the number of communications on the subject is growing greater daily. A rather strange feature of this correspondence, considering the farreaching significance of the commission, is that so far it has contained no word of adverse comment from-any quarter. The suggestions are all constructive, and many of them will prove of great help to the commission when it formulates its plans of campaign.

Golden Head's Sermon

By Fannie Sprague Talbot

We were sitting in a corner
By the firelight's ruddy glow,
While without the wind was piling
'Gainst the windows heaps of snow.
Golden Head, my little neighbor,
As he snuggled to me tight,
Pressed a kiss upon my forehead—
When, just then a beam of light
Showed to her the glistening teardrops
That were welling in my eyes. That were welling in my eyes.
Why, now, Annie, what's the matter?
Quoth the wee one in surprise.



Then she strove to drown my sorrow With her pretty childish ways, Promising to show me many Lovely things in summer days; Telling of the dainty flowers And the birds, and fish, and bees, And the "funny little green things Playing fiddles in the trees."
So the little one continued To name all the blessings o'er, To name all the blessings o'er, That would come to make me happy When the winter was no more.

Oh, the perfect faith of childhood! Could we keep it in the heart,
All our burdens would be lightened,
All our pain would lose its smart. As I drew the darling closer,
Tears were quickly dashed away
And my dreams of utter darkness
Were dispelled by light of day. To my ears there came a whisper-Had I heard it e'er before? Yea, a little child shall dead them," Lead them to the open door.



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(Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.)

ECLIPSE OF THE **THORNTONS**

(Continued from page eight.)

don't have the least bit of imagination, Charley. Eclipse sounds good, and I think Montmorency is a real pretty name. I've described Nan beautifully, and just as she realy is, only I've called her Beatrice St. John-Ame is such a dreadfully common name, don't you think? But I've had to alter Bob a lot. He's named Reginald-or do you like Adelbert better? And of course I couldn't let him have red hair. His hair is rather red, you know, but I've made it black as a raven's wing, and he has 'soulful' eyes, and such a haughty air-"

"Who has? Bob?" demanded Charley. "Well, I like that! What do you call a haughty air?"

"Didn't I tell you it made him different? I have to alter some things, of course-they always do. And besides, Bob wouldn't like it if I put him in same as he is. He won't know it's him at all." Madge's grammar was getting weak in her impatience, but she went on eagerly. "And then of course by and by I shall have the Prince appear-the real Fairy Prince for Nan. And father'll come home all well, and with a big fortune that somebody out there has left him, and meantime Ethelwyn-that's me-will have more fame and fortune by her book, and he'll find her a celebrity and very distinguished, indeed. And he'll be so pleased, you can't think." Madge quite lost herself in delight over her own dreams.

"And what'll I have done?" demanded Charley. "You might let me do something, too, and not keep it all to yourself, I should think.'

"Reginald Adelbert will have won a 'double first,' just as they do in English books—whatever that is," went on Madge musingly. "And I'll think up something for you, Charley. You might stop a runaway horse, perhaps, or save somebody from drowning, and get a Carnegie medal-how would that do?"

"Pooh! an old medal! What's the good of that? No, I shall discover some buried treasure somewhere; perhaps out in the yard in that dark corner over there. And I shall give it all to mother, except just enough to buy me a watch like Bob's. There'll be a whole lot, pots and pots of gold, and we'll all live like fighting cocks ever after." And Charley looked about him triumphantly. But this Madge could not allow.

"Who buried it?" she demanded promptly; "and what did they do it for? Nobody that had any money would ever have lived in such a place as this," looking scornfully about the dreary little yard. "I don't think that's a good scheme at all. You'd better let me have you do something so very brave thatthat Mr. Carnegie'd adopt you, perhaps! How would that do?" beamingly.

But Charley would have none of it

"Stuff! he won't," he said brusquely. "He's got folks of his own. No, if you can't think up anything better'n that, I won't be in your book at all."

"But you can't help it," cried poor We all have to be! I'll think up somethe doorway, looking for them. thing else," she added encouragingly. (Continued in December V

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Operated on stove—water inside, then soap, then clothes—move

all the dirt in all clothes at same time. Small, but mighty—silent, but powerful.

Operated on stove—water inside, then soap, then clothes—move knob occasionally. Dirt lets go as hot water, suds, scalding steam and vapor begin movements. 3 to 10 minutes—clothes clean—rinse, dry, that's all! Next batch same operation—same water—30 to 50 minutes family washing clean. You just wait between batches—child can do it. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing,—the "Easy Way" does the same at your home. Does the combined work of wash boiler, wash board and washing machine. When through, set away on shelf—that's all—no more attention. No wood, all metal, sanitary, should last lifetime, light, easy handled. Woman's God-send. Cleans laces, white goods, bed clothes, woolens, colored clothes, etc., without injury—no rubbing, no chemicals. Saves drudgery, clothes, labor, fuel, health and looks. No experiment—going on daily—you can do it. Customers everywhere delighted and praise it. LAURETTA MITCHELL, O., writes:—"Done big washing with 'Easy Way' in 45 minutes. Sold's already." J. W. MEYERS, Ga., orders 12 more, says:—"Easy Way' greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day." F. E. POST, Pa:—"Done 2 weeks' washing in 45 minutes. Clothes cleaned without rubbing." J. H. BARRETT, of Ark., after ordering 38, says:—"Grandest invention I ever heard of."

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tell you what, Charley," as a bright

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(Continued in December Vick's.)



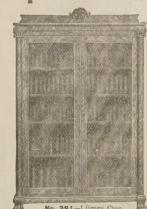






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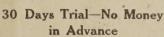
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